'All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Possibly showers; winds variable, becoming southerly

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,112. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

POSTSCRIPT

4:00 A. M.

HORSES STAMPEDE THE CAMP.

Three Thousand Animals Get Loose at Tampa and Rush Over the Sleeping Soldiers.

TAMPA, June 17.—At 10 o'clock last night 3,000 horses and mules broke from their corrals and stampeded through the camps of Gen. Carpenter's brigade. It was so dark and the excitement was so great in the District of Columbia camp it was impossible to learn if any men were hurt. The panic among the men was terrible.

Officers tried to get their companies into line, but the army of wild horses made that impossible. Many men began shooting at the excited animals, but this only excited them more. It seems impossible to stop the stampede to-night.

The horses seemed to be attracted by the tents, and they rushed through the brigade of three regiments and then back again, taking a different course each time. They have already destroyed many tents and kitchen and camp paraphernalia.

It is not known what started the animals on the wild rush. Taps had just sounded in all the camps and bands had played their good nights. The men were hardly asleep when a loud crackling like the firing of Gatling guns startled them. It was the breaking down of the corral fence, a high wooden affair. In the next moment the infuriated horses rushed into the New York camp, which was nearest the break in the fence. The rush sounded like a thunderstorm. The New York camp sentinels began to yell like mad: "Call out the guard! Call out the guard!" The guard hurried, but it was useless, as the animals were then rushing over everything in their path.

In half an hour the camps had been stampeded three times, and there seemed to be no hope of driving the beasts away from the breach.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¾c; oats No. 2 mixed, 30½c; flour, Minnesota patents, $5.30; cotton, middling, 6 9-10c; butter, creamery, Western, 17c; iron, Northern, No. 1 Foundry, $11.25.

CONGRESS.—The Senate considered yesterday the bill providing for the establishment of a Pan-American bank, but no action was taken. The bill passed by the House annexing the Hawaiian Islands was transmitted to the Senate. In the House the General Deficiency bill was discussed, and the measure to facilitate the levying of war taxes was passed.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Two of the six Socialist candidates for the Reichstag were elected in Berlin, two in Breslau, and three in Hamburg. President Faure is expected to select a new Premier for France to-day. The Sultan has given notice of his approval of the appointment of Oscar S. Straus as Minister to Turkey. Nine Christian villages in European Turkey have been attacked and burned by Albanians.—Page 7.

Page 3.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat was tried again yesterday off Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Several successful dives were taken, and dummy shells were thrown.

Two privates of the Seventh Artillery, at Willets Point, who resisted the volunteer pickets there in trying to steal into the fortifications yesterday morning, are to be court-martialed.

The first batch of recruits for the regiments in service left here yesterday to join the Eighth Regiment at Chickamauga, and many affecting scenes marked their departure. Capt. Stoddart, who was detailed to recruit up the Seventy-first Regiment, is in a quandary as to what to do with recruits when he gets them, as the regiment has gone to Cuba. The First Battalion of the Engineer Regiment goes on to Camp at Peekskill next week.

Page 4.

A man-eating shark was captured by the crew of the schooner Lottie S. Morton, 166 miles off Sandy Hook, Wednesday.

Secretary of State Day gave Sir Julian Pauncefote a draft for $473,151.26, the full amount of the Bering Sea fisheries award.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday approved and directed to be sent to George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, a reply to his communication of May 6, dealing with the seven franchises tendered to the company. The board adheres to the rental it fixed for the West Street extension if the company decides to accept only that franchise. But in case the company should decide to take the Bowery and Third and Ninth Avenue franchises, the board promises concessions. The board replies to Mr. Gould's sharp criticisms of its work.

Page 5.

The Huguenot won the Brooklyn Derby, Jean Beraud the Tremont Stakes, and Mr. Clay Semper Ego, Bona Dea, and Forget the other races run at the Brooklyn track yesterday.

Page 9.

The Brewers' Association of the United States held its annual election in Atlantic City, N. J. yesterday.

The fortieth annual report of the Chamber of Commerce treats of many subjects of vital interest. It gives an argument on the dangers of bad currency, and says the country is still threatened on this account.

Page 10.

Mayor Van Wyck wrote to Gen. Tracy yesterday accepting an invitation to attend the fair of the State Agricultural Society in August.

Page 12.

Justice Garretson decided yesterday that the removal by Mayor Van Wyck of the old East River Bridge Commissioners was illegal.

Edward Donnelly barely escaped decapitation while in a manhole under the cable car track in Amsterdam Avenue. He was seriously injured.

Two firemen were severely injured yesterday morning while working at a fire in the building of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

Herbert B. Seeley has been sued by Simon Goetschel of Paris for 16,000f., which the plaintiff asserts he loaned the defendant. In answer, Mr Seeley states that he once lost the claimed amount on credit to the plaintiff in baccarat.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan stated he would make public no more information on war bonds without the authority of Secretary Gage. The estimated amount of direct subscriptions so far received at the Sub-Treasury is $780,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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The Long Island Railroad has constructed a new terminal at CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE TRACK, which enables passengers to take trains directly opposite the entrance.—Adv.

CAIMANERA FORT DEMOLISHED

Blown Into the Air by the Big Guns of the Texas.

LAST DEFENSES DESTROYED

Earthworks Swept Away by Terrific Fire from Smaller Warships.

STARVATION OUR ALLY

Deserter Says Two Thousand Hungry Spaniards Are Eager to Surrender, but Fear They Will Be Shot.

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CAMP McCALLA, Guantanamo Bay, Wednesday, June 15—3:30 P. M.—The brick fort and earthworks at Caimanera, at the end of the railroad leading to the City of Guantanamo, were demolished to-day by the bombardment of the Texas, Marblehead, and Suwanee.

The warships opened fire at 2 P. M., and the bombardment lasted one hour and thirty minutes.

The Texas steamed slowly up the channel leading to the fortifications, followed closely by the Marblehead. The Texas fired two shots as range finders, both falling short and to the right. The Marblehead stood off to the west side of the channel and opened with her five-inch guns on the fort, knocking down part of the wall.

The Texas then threw in some twelve-inch shells, tearing down the wall of the fort and throwing the bricks and mortar thirty feet in the air.

Smart Work by the Mablehead.

After badly damaging the fort, the Marblehead stood further in to shell the earthworks and barracks at the west end of the harbor. She knocked them into the air, and when the Spaniards fled from the fort they were shelled by the St. Paul, and driven into the bushes.

The Spaniards fired only five shots, which did no damage.

After the ships stood out into the harbor, the Spaniards in the bush opened fire on the Marblehead's launch, which replied vigorously.

The Suwanee then turned back and shelled the bushes, driving the Spaniards inland.

During the afternoon a half-starved and ragged Spanish soldier crawled into the camp and gave himself up. He said he expected to be shot, but he would gladly die if they would only give him food and water. He had had neither for forty-eight hours. He reported that there were 2,000 Spanish soldiers, half-starved, who wanted to give themselves up, but that they believed they would be killed by the Americans as soon as they were once in captivity.

A good dinner and some clothing were given to the man, and he was then taken on board the Marblehead. He declared that he would gladly go back and report to his comrades, but that they would certainly shoot him. He is now held as a prisoner on the Marblehead.

Bushwhackers Shelled Out.

The Marblehead's little steam launch cleared out a detachment of Spanish bushwhackers this afternoon, and escaped without the loss of a man, after a hot engagement of a quarter of an hour.

The launch had been dragging the harbor near the fort for mines, had found one, and was towing it back to the Marblehead when the enemy, concealed in the bushes on the shore, opened a hot fire on the five men in the launch. The launch headed toward shore and began banging away, but the bow gun finally kicked overboard, carrying the gunner with it. In the meantime the enemy was fleeing wildly.

The marine was promptly rescued. It is believed that several Spaniards were killed.

McKINLEY PROUD OF MARINES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has watched keenly the work of the little band of marines on the crest of Caimanera Hill, surmounting the Harbor of Guantanamo, and to-day said that they had made a record far beyond his expectations.

In the course of a discussion on the subject he said he was proud of the battalion there and of the work that had been accomplished by them. He called especial attention to the disadvantages under which they had fought, and added that under these circumstances he could not but pay high tribute to the valor and efficiency of the marines.

LESSONS OF RECENT FIGHTING.

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, GUANTANAMO BAY, Tuesday, June 14.—However unpleasant the experience or unjustified by precedent, the landing of the small detachment of marines, mostly raw men, in the enemy's country has taught some lessons to the officers and men here, and, possibly, also to the authorities at Washington. It has shown the Spanish to be daring bush fighters, and it has proved that every American camp must be compactly built and as well protected to resist night attacks as though in the Apache country. It has developed several small defects in the navy guns under service conditions, and it has shown that, given a free rein with repeating rifles, 500 nervous troops can waste 10,000 rounds of ammunition, killing shadows, in a single night, and not think even then that they have done much shooting.

Bushcraft of the Spaniards.

Though the sixteen dead Spaniards found by Lieut. Neville's men wore regular uniforms, most of those seen in the daylight attacks wore scarcely anything except big plaintain leaves bound around their foreheads in lieu of hats. This acted as an effective disguise in the bush. Others, stripped to a pair of dirt-colored trousers, tied branches around their waists, reaching shoulder high, and, moving very cautiously, they could even cross open ground without being detected, though some of them were caught at the game. Another trick was to make a moving screen of two or three big palm leaves, almost impossible to detect where stunted palm everywhere rises out of the chaparral.

The Cuban auxiliaries were most useful in pointing out these tricks. There are sixty of these men now in camp, mostly negroes with Cuban officers. They are hawk-eyed woodsmen, breaking even with the Spaniards in every device of bushcraft. The American marines at first were inclined to discount them, but this morning they spoke enthusiastically of the auxiliaries for their daring. At night, in skirmish line, the marines say the Cuban auxiliaries go through the brush like rabbits. Their chief fault, however, is their reckless handling of the new magazine rifles.

SPANISH STEAMER ESCAPES.

The Yosemite Passes the Purisima Concepcion Off Port Royal, Jamaica, on Her Way to Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 16—6 P. M.—The Captain and officers of the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite (formerly El Rio) feel foolish and are thoroughly vexed. As the Yosemite approached Port Royal about 5 o'clock this morning, she passed a large steamer going out. No attempt was made to ascertain her name, but on arriving here the Yosemite's Captain learned that the steamer was the Purisima Concepcion, which left this port at 2 o'clock this morning with food for Manzanilla. The colonial authorities ignored the protest of United States Consul Dent, as not based on sufficient evidence, and gave the ship her clearance.

The Yosemite, with other American cruisers, had been specially warned about this Spaniard, as she would be a rich prize. She is said to have $100,000 in gold on board. Her cargo of food and medicine is destined ultimately for Cienfuegos and Havana.

It is by no means certain that the auxiliary cruiser Prairie (formerly El Sol) will catch her, though the Prairie was yesterday evening in the course the Purisima Concepcion was taking this morning.

The Purisima Concepcion arrived at Kingston in the latter part of May from Manzanillo, with a Spanish commissariat officer, in disguise, seeking supplies. She already had on board a large amount, which had been obtained elsewhere. But at Kingston she began at once to take on flour, corn, and rice, purchasing in all 2,800 bags of corn from Jamaican merchants.

The colonial authorities were informed by her owners that clearance papers would be asked for a non-blockaded port, like Manzanillo, on the south coast, on the Bay of Guanayaro. United States Consul Dent made representations to the Government of the island against the vessel, and a careful inquiry was instituted, the authorities promising that if Mr. Dent could furnish specific proof that her Captain intended to run for a blockaded port they would refuse to allow her to load.

An attempt was then made by her owners to change her register. A well-known Kingston merchant agreed to take a bill of sale, registering as a British owner, but he withdrew when the Government pointed out the liability he would incur if she violated the neutrality laws. Another attempt to obtain a register of ownership was made, this time through an irresponsible clerk, but the Government refused his proposal, except he could fortify it with a bond, with two resident sureties, for the full value of the ship.

Mr. Dent's protest failing, the Purisima Concepcion, according to dispatches from Kingston, has been planning to leave as secretly as possible, in the hope, under cover of darkness, of evading capture. There has never been the least doubt in the mind of Mr. Dent that the supplies and provisions, though loaded nominally for an unblockaded port, are destined ultimately for Gen. Blanco's troops.

There is little likelihood that she will reach her destination, as Admiral Sampson is fully aware of her plans, and has probably detailed a fast auxiliary cruiser to capture her and the Spanish officer, Lieut. Commander Joaquin Montague, who is understood to have left Kingston with her.

THE CASE OF THE TWICKENHAM.

Investigation Has Begun Before the Key West Prize Court.

KEY WEST, June 16.—The hearing in the case against the British steamer Twickenham, captured last Friday night off Morant Point, Jamaica, by the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with a cargo of coal destined, presumably, for Admiral Cervera's or other Spanish warships, was begun to-day before the Prize Court, but was not concluded.

The steward, William Thompson, gave damaging evidence concerning the Twickenham's movements. He deposed that he saw the Alicante, the alleged Spanish hospital ship, coaling the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror at Fort de France.

The difficulty between Ensign Payne, in command of the prize crew that brought in the Twickenham, and Capt. Taylor, the British Vice Consul, which culminated in the latter's refusal to go on board the Twickenham, was probably due to a misunderstanding. The matter will be adjusted. Commodore Remey began an investigation to-day into the case which brought out the fact that Ensign Payne had not been notified that Capt. Taylor had United States Prize Commissioner Otto's authorization to go aboard the Twickenham. The British Consul, on behalf of Capt. Taylor, has complained to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, concerning the treatment Capt. Taylor experienced.

BRITISH REFUGEES FROM HAVANA.

The Talbot Goes to Bring Away the Consul and Others.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 15.—(Delayed in transmission)—It is understood that the British warship Talbot, which brought thirty-eight refugees from Havana five days ago, sailed from Port Royal yesterday for Havana, to bring away the British Consul there and any British subjects who are desirous of leaving the Cuban capital.

Quiet Days with the Blockade.

KEY WEST, June 16.—Vessels returning to-day from the blockade bring accounts of the recent exchanges of shots between the blockading ships and the forts as unimportant. Spanish correspondents in Havana were allowed by Gen. Blanco to send out references grossly exaggerating the incidents. The blockade continues, and life along the line is still very dull.

Where to Go This Summer

And how to get there. Read next Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle. Summer resort edition, 80 pages. Descriptive supplement, handsome half-tone illustrations with illuminated cover. Price 3 cents.

FIERCE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Sampson Bombards the Forts with Terrible Effect.

HAVOC BY THE VESUVIUS

Gun-cotton Projectiles May Have Destroyed Two Torpedo Boats.

MAGAZINE BLOWN UP

Western Batteries Rendered Useless and Others Badly Wrecked.

OUR TARS WILD WITH JOY

No Casualties or Damage on Our Side—Enemy's Loss of Life Must Have Been Appalling.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 16—Noon.—Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the batteries at Santiago de Cuba for the third time at daylight this morning.

For hours the ships pounded the batteries at the right and left of the entrance, only sparing El Morro, where Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac are in prison.

The western batteries, against which the main assault was directed, were badly wrecked. One was utterly destroyed. In others many guns were dismounted.

At first the Spaniards replied passionately and wildly, but impotently. Then most of the guns were deserted.

Not a ship was struck nor a man injured on the American side.

It is believed that the enemy's loss of life was heavy.

The Vesuvius Again at Work.

As a preliminary to the hammering given the batteries this morning the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius last night, at midnight, was put to work again. Three 250-pound charges of gun-cotton were sent over the fortifications at the entrance. The design was to drop them in the bay, around the angle, back of the eminence on which El Morro is situated, where it is known that the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers were lying.

Two charges went true, as no reports were heard—a peculiarity of the explosion of gun cotton in water. Whether the destroyers were demolished is not known, but the destructive area of gun cotton is large, and it will not be surprising if it is subsequently ascertained that one or both of the destroyers were demolished.

The third charge exploded with terrific violence on Cayo Smith. From where the fleet lay the entrance to the harbor looked in the black night like a door opening into the livid fire of a Titanic furnace. A crater big enough to hold a church was blown out of the side of Cayo Smith and was clearly seen from the ships this morning.

Firing Began at Dawn.

Admiral Sampson issued the orders for the bombardment last night. Coffee was served to the men at 3:30 this morning, and with the first blush of dawn the men were called quietly to quarters.

The ships steamed in five-knot speed to a 3,000-yard range, when they closed up, broadside on, until a distance of three cable lengths separated them. They were strung out in the form of a crescent, the heavy fighting ships in the centre, the flagship on the right flank, and the Massachusetts on the left flank. The line remained stationary throughout the bombardment.

The Vixen and Scorpion took up positions on opposite flanks, close in shore, for the purpose of enfilading any infantry that might fire upon the ships.

When the ships got in position it was still too dark for any firing. The Admiral signaled the ships not to fire until the muzzles of the enemy's guns in the embrasures could be seen by the gun Captains.

Fifteen minutes later, at 5:25 A. M., the New York opened with a broadside from her main battery at the works on the east of the entrance to the harbor. All the ships followed in red streaks of flame. The fleet, enveloped in smoke, pelted the hills and kicked up dirt and masonry. It was a magnificent spectacle.

Rapid but Deliberate Discharges.

Though the gun Captains had been cautioned not to waste ammunition but to fire with deliberation, the firing was so rapid that there was an almost continuous report.

The measured crash of the big thirteen-inch guns of the battleships sounded above the rattle of the guns of the secondary batteries like thunder claps above the din of a hurricane. A strong land breeze off the shore carried the smoke of the ships seaward, while it let down a thick curtain from the Spanish gunners.

The enemy responded spiritedly at first; but their frenzied, half-crazed fire could not match the cool nerve, trained eyes, and skilled gunnery of the American sailors. Our fire was much more effective than in preceding bombardments.

The Admiral's ordnance expert had given explicit directions to reduce the powder charges and to elevate the guns, so as to shorten the trajectory and thus to secure a plunging fire.

As the shells in the preceding bombardments dropped with the almost straight trajectories of projectiles with full charges, it was almost impossible to plant them. They would shoot into the air, encircling the batteries, owing to the high elevation, and fall far from the fortifications. The effect of the reduced charges was marvelous.

In fifteen minutes one western battery was completely wrecked. The Massachusetts tore a gaping hole in the emplacement with a thousand-pound projectile, and the Texas dropped a shell into the powder magazine. The explosion wrought terrible havoc.

The frame was lifted, the sides were blown out, and a shower of debris flew in every direction. One timber, carried out of the side of the battery, went tumbling down the hill. The loss of life must have been great.

Many Guns Dismounted.

The batteries on the east of Morro were harder to get at, but the New Orleans crossed the bows of the New York to within 500 yards of the shore, and played a tattoo with her long eight-inch rifles, hitting them repeatedly, striking a gun squarely muzzle on, lifting it off its trunions, and sending it in sweeping somersaults high in the air.

Several times Admiral Sampson signaled the ships temporarily to cease firing, in order to allow the smoke to clear from the batteries.

When the order came at 6:30 to cease firing, every gun of the enemy had been silenced for ten minutes; but as the ships drew off some of the Spanish courage returned and half a dozen shots were fired spitefully at the Massachusetts and Oregon, falling in their wakes.

Throughout the bombardment the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius and the Porter, by direction of the Admiral, lay outside of the right flank. The steam launch of the flagship scurried among the ships carrying messages.

Texas and New Orleans Complimented

At the close of the action a stream of multicolored flags floated from the New York, generally complimenting the ships, and especially commending the work of the Texas and New Orleans. The men of the New Orleans raised a cheer, which was passed quickly on from ship to ship, until every Jackey in the fleet was howling himself hoarse.

The destruction and death at the western batteries must have been appalling. Many of the guns had been mounted during the last two days. From this it is inferred that Admiral Cervera has given up all hope of extricating himself from the trap in which he is caught, and had removed the guns from some of his ships to strengthen the land defenses.

Admiral Sampson is highly gratified with the results of the bombardment. He thinks the western batteries practically demolished. As some of the guns on the eastern batteries did not fire he thinks it possible they are only dummies.

The only regret expressed is that Lieut. Hobson and his men by their presence in El Morro made it sacred. Otherwise it would now be a pile of ruins.

The number of shots fired is not known when this dispatch is sent. Judged from a position near the flagship, which during the bombardment, with several interruptions, fired 208 shots, 35 from her 8-inch guns, 134 from her 4-inch guns, and 39 from her 6-pounders, probably no fewer than 5,000 projectiles were fired, of a total weight of metal of 500,000 pounds.

THE VIZCAYA HIT.

Admiral Cervera Says that Owing to Her Excellent Armor the Cruiser Was Not Damaged.

MADRID, June 16.—Admiral Cervera cables:

"A shell from an American warship, falling from a great elevation, struck the Vizcaya, which, owing to her excellent armor, was not damaged."

The Admiral also says he has provisions enough for the fleet until Autumn.

NEWS OF SHAFTER EXPECTED.

His Army Will Probably Reach Its Destination To-morrow, but May Not Arrive Till Sunday.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The progress of Gen. Shafter's army of invasion comes in for much attention both at the War and Navy Departments, for there is joint interest in the time when the army can fully reinforce the gallant band of marines now holding the fort at Guantanamo.

No word is possible from this expedition before to-morrow or next day, and then only in case Admiral Sampson has succeeded in repairing the cable at Guantanamo. He has buoyed the shore end, and the Navy Department is expecting almost momentarily to receive a dispatch direct from the flagship. If this operation is not concluded in a day or two, then there will be the delay of waiting for dispatch boats to reach Haiti, half a day after Gen. Shafter's army of invasion arrives.

The officials will not hazard a conjecture as to the exact time of arrival. They say only that it cannot be before to-morrow night at the earliest, and is more likely to be the day following, and possibly Sunday.

DELAY IN REPAIRING THE CABLE

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 16.—The steamer chartered to repair the cable communicating with this place, Guantanamo Bay, and Santiago de Cuba, was ready to depart yesterday afternoon, but, with characteristic Haitien negligence, her commander failed to procure the special clearance papers, which he should have obtained at Port au Prince. Hence there is a serious delay in her sailing.

It is expected, however, that she will leave before noon to-day and arrive at the Mole St. Nicholas early to-morrow.

The Spanish Consul here is taking great interest in the mission of the cable steamer, and it would probably be a wise step for the United States Government to furnish a naval escort for the steamer from the Mole St. Nicholas to Guantanamo Bay.

Long Island Railroad.

On Saturday, June 18th, a Special train for Babylon and all stations east to Amagansett and Sag Harbor will leave Long Island City at 1:32 P. M. This is in addition to the special Saturday afternoon service already advertised.—Adv.

BALLOONS TAKEN TO CUBA.

They Will Be Valuable in Ascertaining the Enemy's Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—What may become an important adjunct to the Santiago expedition which steamed out of Port Tampa Tuesday was the military balloon equipment, prepared under the direction of Gen. Greely of the Signal Office. It was in charge of Capt. Joseph Maxfield, an experienced officer of the corps, who will supervise all operations connected with the use of the airships.

Unfortunately there was considerable delay in getting the balloon to Tampa from New York, where it had been sent from the West about the beginning of the war, and this precluded any experiments with it on American soil. It therefore will have to be given its first trial in Cuba in sight of the enemy, but Gen. Greely hopes that with experienced officers to manage the ascension it can be accomplished safely, and excellent results obtained.

Experience has demonstrated the usefulness and adaptability of the balloon in time of war in ascertaining the movements and operations of the enemy, and in reporting these results promptly by means of telegraphic communications to the ground below to skilful operators, who in turn will transmit the information to commanding Generals. The two foreign balloons obtained by Gen. Greely in France, and which lately arrived in New York, are also now at Tampa and will be used in future operations in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

HOBSON'S REWARD NOT SETTLED.

He Will Choose Whether He Wants a Transfer to the Line.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has not yet decided what measure of reward shall be meted out to Hobson for his brave achievement. The men he led have been taken care of; Secretary Long attended to that himself, because it was a matter entirely within his authority, and they have been made warrant officers, the ideal of a sailor's ambition.

Hobson is to be advanced, that is settled. The department called upon Sampson for a recommendation in this case, but in advance of its arrival had about decided to advance Hobson ten numbers, which would have placed him just below Constructor Linnard, when a doubt arose as to whether the young man would not prefer a transfer to the line. His relatives were consulted, among them his uncle, Representative Pearson of North Carolina, and it was decided to allow Hobson to make his choice as between the line and staff. Steps accordingly have been taken to acquaint him with the department's purpose, and ask his pleasure in the matter.

CADIZ FLEET PUT TO SEA.

Aunon Went with It to Experiment with a "Poisonous Gas" Shell—A Mysterious Ironclad.

MADRID, June 16.—It was again announced to-day that the Spanish reserve squadron has left Cadiz for an unknown destination.

The Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, it appears, was on board one of the ships when the squadron sailed, but returned on reaching the open sea after giving Admiral Camara his final instructions. He arrived here from Cadiz this afternoon and started for Cartagena.

It is asserted that an "ironclad," which has not yet figured in any published list, forms part of Admiral Camara's squadron.

PARIS, June 17.—The European edition of The New York Herald says:

"The Cadiz Squadron sailed at sunrise on Wednesday, but returned in the evening."

A dispatch to Figaro from Madrid says:

"Capt. Aunon's visit to Cadiz was with a view of experimenting at sea with a new and powerful explosive shell, which liberates poisonous gas."

Spanish Liner Held at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, June 16.—The Spanish transatlantic liner San Augustin has arrived here from Cadiz for the purpose of shipping 1,800 tons of coal. She has been detained by the British authorities, on the American Consul's representations that the coal is probably intended for the Cadiz fleet.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure is central on the North Atlantic Coast, and covers New England, the Atlantic States, and the lake regions. The pressure is generally low west of the Mississippi River. The barometer has fallen in New England, the lake regions, and the Missouri Valley. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic States and warmer in Northern New England, the lake regions, and the Missouri Valley. Showers have fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and occasionally in the Mississippi Valley. Showers will continue in the Middle Atlantic States to-day, and threatening weather, with showers, is indicated for the New England Coast and the North Atlantic States. Showers and thunderstorms will probably occur in the Ohio Valley. The temperature will rise slowly in all districts east of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	62	61	61
6 A. M.	62	58	63
9 A. M.	68	63	68
12 M.	76	65	72
4 P. M.	78	65	74
6 P. M.	76	64	72
9 P. M.	71	62	68
12 P. M.	63	62	67

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the weather Bureal is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....67⅞
Weather Bureau.....62½
Corresponding date 1897.....63½
Corresponding date for last 20 years....70

The maximum temperature was 66 degrees at 12 M., and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 47 per cent.

Culver Route and Manhattan Beach Trains will leave 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry, foot of Whitehall, instead of Staten Island Ferry House, as heretofore, commencing Saturday, June 18th.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FORCE IN CUBA

Fighting Qualities of Soldiers, Volunteers, and Guerrillas.

REGULARS LEAST FORMIDABLE

Ill-fed and Deficient in Discipline and Drill, Officers at Washington Say.

Short and Sharp Campaign in Which Our Troops Will Cover Themselves with Glory Confidently Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Army officers who have been reading the recent news from Cuba are discussing with great confidence the prospect of an early encounter of the United States troops with those of Spain.

The superiority manifested by the United States marines at Guantanamo in fighting the soldiers of Pando's army confirms some opinions that had been formed upon reports given by Gen. Lee and other observers of the Spanish soldiers.

The information of the War Department is that three different classes of fighting men will be met by the forces of the United States. The most annoying, and the least numerous, are the guerrillas, composed almost exclusively of an outcast class of blacks, fit for prison if they have not just been released to do duty in the service of the country that released them. They are not likely to give or to look for quarter, and may be expected to be guilty of atrocities to the dead or to prisoners in battle. They never fight in bodies, but scatter in the bush and have some craft of the woods and the trail.

Volunteers Well Equipped.

Another sort of soldier to be looked for is the volunteer. He is a Cuban attached to Spain, and he dislikes the insurgents intensely, and will fight stubbornly, but without great military skill. These are not looked for in great numbers at the east end of the island, but in and about Havana they are numerous and well equipped. They have better notions of drill than the regulars, but they are not inclined to get up early in the morning to fight.

From such information as the army has, the third class, made up of the Spanish regulars, will be the most numerous and the least to be feared. They have not been well cared for by Spain, they have no such discipline and drill as the men of the United States Army, they do not know what it is to march long distances; insufficient food has reduced their ability for energetic work, they have no hostility to the Cubans, and they will fight because they cannot choose to do otherwise.

Like the Mexican War.

Some of the officers of the army who have been looking into the conditions of the United States forces say they will not be surprised to hear that the subjugation of the Spaniards in Cuba will turn out to be very much such a task as the army of the United States undertook in the Mexican War, when the progress toward the City of Mexico was scarcely obstructed.

None of the Spanish soldiers have ever been in anything like a battle. They have been beset by small insurgent bands, when they could not avoid them, and they have sometimes discharged their Mauser rifles into the brush in the hope that there was something to hit. The experience of meeting with armed forces that will not run when attacked will be an entire novelty to them.

If five hundred marines could penetrate five miles into the enemy's country with such success as was met at Guantanamo, army men and navy men, too, believe that the regiments of the army will soon demonstrate their fitness to "do up" the Spaniards in conflict. To the marines the experience they have been having was new. Not one in ten of them has ever had anything except barrack experience, varied by duty on board ship in piping times of peace. The infantry and cavalry of the army have had some fighting experience. They have learned on the plains some lessons about tackling foes who skulk and run, and who indulge in ambushes. They have lots of spirit and an equal share of contempt for "greasers" and "dagoes" wherever found.

Will Give a Good Account of Themselves.

For many reasons merely suggested here army officers look for interesting reports as soon as Gen. Shafter's men get ashore and are afforded a chance to use their Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

"If," said one of them to-day, "there is any Spanish force to be found in the open or in the bush, our infantrymen and dismounted cavalry will find and fight them with good appetite, regardless of the weather. Only those who have come in contact with the regular of the plains knows anything about him.

"Unless Blanco or Pando have been concealing the good qualities of their fighting men, and thus have deceived us to lead us on, it is my opinion that in the first engagement our troops will make it plain that in an open field or even protected by works the men of the United States forces will outmatch them. Our men will prove so superior that we will wonder very soon why Shafter wanted as many as 15,000 troops to capture Santiago and clean out the east end of the island."

WORK OF THE CUBANS PRAISED.

Rabi's March from Bayamo and Occupation of Aserradero Regarded as a Noteworthy Achievement.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The work of the Cubans in reinforcing the marines at Guantanamo, and particularly in occupying Aserradero, which, it appears, is the place held by them, and not Aguadores, as was at first believed, is receiving unstinted praise from officials here, a fact that is very gratifying to Secretary Quesada and the Cuban officials.

Mr. Quesada said to-day that the Cubans had not seen fit to reply to criticism current during the last few weeks as to the ineffectiveness of their compatriots in the field, as they knew the criticisms were due to an ignorance of the careful plans, largely matured at Washington, by which the Cuban forces were to execute their part of a well-considered programme.

"But now that the Cuban flag is floating over Aserradero," continued Mr. Quesada, "all the criticisms are answered. Aserradero is about twenty miles west of Santiago, and is the port for the great iron

and copper mines of that locality. It should not be confounded with Aguadores, another suburban town to the southeast of Santiago. But it is even more important from a strategic standpoint than Aguadores, as it has exceptional landing facilities.

Rabi a Dashing Soldier.

"The achievement of Gen. Rabi in making a forced march from Bayamo is characteristic of the dash and military genius of that officer. He is chief of staff to Garcia and has the rank of a General of Division, which is midway between your Brigadier General and Major General. He is about forty-five years of age, tall, thin, and muscular, and knows no fear. He takes pride in the fact that he is partly of Indian descent, and he has the natural fighting character of an Indian. He made a name for himself during the last Cuban war, and soon took high rank when the present war broke out.

When Gen. Martinez Campos thought to make short work of the present war, he led the Spanish forces to Saodel Indio, Cacacao, and Peralejo, where he met Gen. Rabi, with a Cuban army much smaller than his own. But in each of those notable engagements Rabi outgeneraled and defeated Martinez Campos, the recognized military genius of Spain. It led Campos himself to declare that in Rabi he had met a soldier worthy of his best efforts.

"In occupying Aserradero Gen. Rabi had with him about 1,000 men, while Garcia is coming up with 5,000 to 6,000 more Cubans. The march of Rabi can hardly be appreciated by any one not familiar with the mountains, swamps, and tangled tropical vegetation through which he pushed his way from Bayamo to Aserradero."

ROADS ALMOST IMPASSABLE.

So Emissaries Sent by Linares from Santiago to Guantanamo Allege.

LONDON, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, commenting on the absence of Spanish news as to the operations at Guantanamo, says:

"Gen. Linares sent emissaries from Santiago to Caimanera, to make inquiries, but the roads proved almost impassable.

"This suggests reflections as to the probable rate of advance of the Americans, hampered by artillery and impedimenta, and opposed by efficient and well-seasoned Spanish troops."

THE CUBANS IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Messengers Arrive at Key West with Dispatches for the Junta.

KEY WEST, June 16.—Lieut. Col. Augusto Arnao, Major Donato Sato, and two privates of the Cuban Army arrived here to-day from Pinar del Rio with dispatches for the Cuban Junta. They report that the health of the Cubans in the field is excellent, but their food is scarce, and they are poorly equipped. Moreover, the scarcity of arms and ammunition prevents many from enlisting in the Cuban Army.

The Spaniards, they say, are 16,000 strong in that province, distributed between Cabanas, Mariel, and Bahia Honda, watching for American expeditions to prevent landings.

On June 6 an engagement between the Cubans and Spaniards resulted in a victory for the former, who took seven forts and a quantity of ammunition, beside capturing Col. Perez.

Lieut. Col. Arnao and his companions escaped from the island in an open boat at great risk. They leave to-morrow for New York with dispatches for Señor Estrada Palma.

FOR A CUBAN DISPATCH BOAT.

Capt. O'Brien Looking for a Speedy Yacht for the Junta.

Capt. "Johnny" O'Brien, better known as "Dynamite" Johnny, and famous as the successful navigator of filibustering steamers, is again to have work on the Cuban coasts.

He is now looking for a speedy yacht for the Cuban Junta. It is not to be used for filibustering, however, but is to be used by the Cubans as a mail vessel and scout dispatch boat.

Of course it may carry arms to various parts of the coast when connections can be made with the insurgents, but it will be used especially for opening up communication between the insurgents in Cuba and those out of Cuba—a Government dispatch boat, in short, which the officials believe will be of great use to the provisional Government and to the armies at different parts of the island by obviating long overland trips.

If there is more in the proposed purchase and use to which the vessel will be put the members of the Junta do not at present divulge the fact. It will, however, fly the flag of Cuba Libre, and the recognition of this emblem by our naval vessels may be one of the objects sought.

THE NAVAL MILITIA'S WORK.

The Second Battalion Drills—Connecticut Men Mustered In.

The members of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, who are now stationed on the New Hampshire, put in the day at drill and other duty that they will have when detailed to some war vessel. They are in command of Commander W. H. Stayton, and will be detailed to the yachts that are to be used in the harbor patrol fleet, as soon as they are ready.

Commander Stayton is waiting for the Enquirer, which he is to command. This vessel was tested at the Navy Yard yesterday by a detail of engineers sent over by Commander Stayton. Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia has transferred his headquarters to his office at the Stonington Line pier.

Commander Field returned from Niantic, Conn., yesterday. He has been there several days mustering in the Connecticut Naval Militia, and reports that 188 men and 20 officers were mustered in and sent to Boston.

There have been mustered in in Baltimore, Md., 139 men and 9 officers. In Florida 140 men have qualified for the United States Navy. An additional enlistment of 32 men is reported from Boston.

Ensign John Johnson reported for duty to Admiral Erben, and was assigned to duty on the Inca. Passed Assistant Engineer Albert Lawrence has been assigned to duty on the Govenor Russell, in Boston Harbor.

PLIGHT OF A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

She Had No Money to Pay for Her Child's Burial.

The officers of the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association yesterday received a pathetic letter from the wife of a member of the Twelfth Regiment. The woman said that what little money had been given to her by her husband to last until he could send her more was spent in trying to save her child, who had been taken sick and died. She had no money to bury the child and had no money to supply herself with food.

The case was investigated and the woman's statements were found to be true. The association immediately took steps to bury the child, and will take care of the soldier's wife. No names would be given.

The officers said that a large number of applications had been made by the wives and children of soldiers for work. They did not care for charity.

Former Consul Returns to Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Pulaski F. Hyatt of Lewisburg, Penn., formerly United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, to-day accepted a request made by Miss Clara Barton that he assist in taking charge of the relief work in Cuba. Mr. Hyatt left his home this afternoon for Key West to immediately assume his duties.

Negro Soldier a Murderer.

TAMPA, Fla., June 16.—James Johnson, the negro soldier on trial for the murder of Jacob Collins, at Lakeland, has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. A motion for a new trial was quashed.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Woman's Relief Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will meet in the armory this afternoon at 2 o'clock. All women of the corps and their friends are invited to attend.

The expressions of pleasure with which authors, journalists, and instructors have received Webster's International Dictionary, and its recognition in the courts, and adoption in the schools for professional instruction, as well as those of a general nature, clearly indicate its value, accuracy, and completeness.—Adv.

THE INVASION OF PUERTO RICO

War Department Organizing an Army of 20,000 Men.

WILL EMBARK AT FERNANDINA

Precautions to Avert a Repetition of the Muddle at Tampa.

Difficulty Experienced in Procuring the Thirty-five Transports Required—Employment of Foreign Vessels Opposed by Senator Frye.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The army of invasion which the War Department is preparing to send to Puerto Rico will number approximately 20,000 men. It will be conveyed to its destination in a fleet of transports thirty-five strong, averaging 600 men each, and it will be embarked from the Port of Fernandina, on the east coast of Florida.

These facts concerning the next aggressive movement against the Spanish power in the West Indies were made public in a semi-official way by a high official of the department staff this afternoon.

The Puerto Rican expedition is the one object of War Department activity at present. The equipping of volunteers is being expedited with a view to having as many regiments as possible in long-distance traveling condition when the time comes to pick out the best of them for the new invading force. There is no reason to believe that the make-up of this force has been decided in detail as yet. Manifestly as many regiments as may be available will be taken, and after them will be a case of survival of the fittest for the volunteer commands.

Presumably the bulk of the expeditionary force will be taken from the troops which have by their experience in camp at Tampa, Mobile, and Jacksonville become most accustomed to the Southern climate, but it appears certain that a number of the most advanced regiments at Chickamauga and Washington will be selected for the service.

Camp at Tampa Not to be Abandoned.

It is officially denied by Secretary Alger that there is any intention of abandoning the camp at Tampa, unless, of course, it should develop symptoms of some contagious disease, and a large part of the army of 20,000 will undoubtedly be taken from the men now at that point. By selecting a point on the east coast as the main port for embarkation the War Department advertises the fact, however, that the bulk of the soldiery intended for Puerto Rico will be mobilized near that harbor. This, it is pointed out, will permit the retaining at Tampa of a strong reserve force for Gen. Shafter's Santiago expedition.

Mindful of the results of insufficient terminal and trackage facilities at Tampa, the War Department officials are taking time by the forelock at Fernandina and preparing to avoid another "congestions" of freight. Fernandina is reached by a branch railroad leading from Yulee, on the main line of the Florida Central and Peninsula, to the coast a distance of some twelve miles.

The railway company having been advised of the Government's intention to utilize the town as a concentration and embarkation point, has already begun to place rails on the ground for a second line from Yulee to Fernandina, making a double track between those stations. An abundance of sidings will also be laid, it is stated, at the camp, so as to afford plenty of room for classifying the thousands of carloads of supplies which will be sent there before the expedition sails.

Only Eleven Transports Secured.

Of the thirty-five transports the War Department wants for the Puerto Rico outfit it has secured so far only eleven. Where the other twenty-four are to come from is what is worrying the authorities no little just now. Something like the same problem that confronted them on the Pacific Coast is now presenting itself on the Atlantic.

There are enough American ships on this side to supply all the Government's needs, but their owners require the vessels in their trade, and are not willing to charter them. Plenty of British bottoms are to be had, but American registry must be given to them, and to granting that a vigorous opposition has developed in Congress, led by Senator Frye of Maine, who represents a State largely interested in ships and the coastwise trade, and who has declared that, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, he will not vote for admitting any more foreign vessels to the privileges of that trade.

The War Department is in correspondence with various companies owning vessels in the coast service, and it is hopeful that it will find these corporations disposed to cooperate with it in securing at the earliest possible moment the facilities for transportation which are absolutely necessary to insure the success of the projected expedition. The department prefers to use American ships, and will not employ foreign bottoms unless compelled to do so.

RUMOR AT CAMP ALGER.

Third Regiment and First Volunteer Cavalry from New York to Go to Fernandina, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A rumor gained foothold in Camp Alger to-day to the effect that the Second Brigade, First Division, is to proceed to Fernandina, Fla. The members of the brigade named are jubilant, while the others are unhappy at the prospect of remaining behind. It is said that the authority for this talk was a message delivered to Brig. Gen. Garretson, commander of the brigade, by a superior officer.

It is also said that the following regiments will accompany the brigade: Third New York, First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri, Ninth Massachusetts, and First New York Volunteer Cavalry.

To Join Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

ORANGE, N. J., June 16.—Kurtz Eppley, a son of Francis M. Eppley, a New York lawyer, who lives in Hutton Park, West Orange, has gone to join Roosevelt's rough riders. Mr. Eppley has been a member of the Essex Troop of the New Jersey National Guard. When he applied for enlistment in the rough riders he found that it would be necessary for him to undergo an operation before he could be passed. He went to a hospital, submitted to the operation, and to-day left to join Mr. Roosevelt's command.

Men Paid at Slocum and Schuyler.

The men at Fort Slocum, both regular and volunteer, and at Fort Schuyler rejoiced yesterday over a visit of a Paymaster, who paid the men what was due them. The regulars received one month's pay and the volunteers the amount due from the time they entered the service until they signed their first pay rolls. It was announced yesterday that to-day the Twenty-second New York would probably receive the regulation army uniforms, in place of the State uniforms they have been wearing.

THE ARMY IN TAMPA BAY

Final Departure from the Docks Made Gradually and Without Ceremony.

TROOPS IN PRIME CONDITION

Imposing Fleet of Transports Formed in Three Lines, Headed by the Indiana and Other Warships—Castine and Hornet as Sentinels.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, OPPOSITE ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., June 14.—We are standing off in the bay close to the first rendezvous of the fleet of transports. Anchored to the south of us lie thirty transports and convoys. The flagship Seguranca has just steamed by us and gone on down the bay to join the fleet. It is 11 o'clock in the morning, and the expedition is on its way.

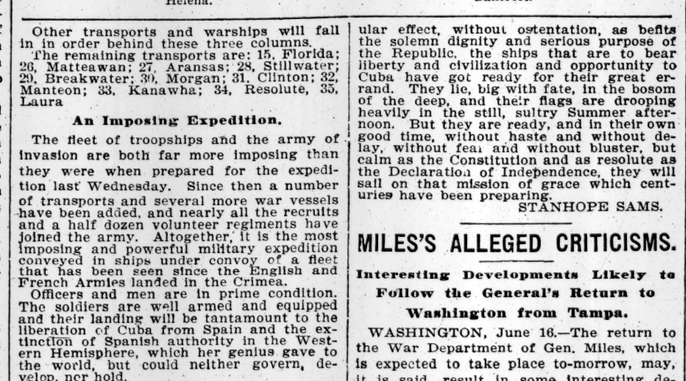
There was not much ceremony or show in the final departure of the army of invasion. A few of the transports dropped down the bay early in the afternoon of yesterday and quietly, without exciting curiosity or enthusiasm, disappeared below the haze of the horizon. In the night more ships followed, and when morning dawned there were only a half dozen vessels left of the fleet of thirty or more that lay around the docks at noon the day before. The Seguranca still kept her place at daylight at the head of the slip, and seemed as quiet as if she were taking on a cargo of peaceful commerce instead of completing her equipment for a warlike voyage.

The Speedy Olivette.

Last evening Gen. Shafter sent word to the Olivette asking if she could overhaul the fleet if she left Port Tampa by 7:30 in the morning. The Captain of our ship replied that the Olivette could easily overhaul the fleet if she did not leave the port until 7:30 in the evening. But up to almost noon there has been no evidence that a spurt will be necessary for us, as the fleet still lies tranquilly out in the lower bay. The start, however, will be made early in the afternoon, as soon as Gen. Shafter learns that the warships Indiana and Detroit are ready to lead the fleet. The Olivette may go back for coal, following the troopships late this evening and overhauling them in the night.

The fleet of transports will form just inside the bay and move out where the Indiana and the Detroit are waiting. The formation determined on is as follows:

There will be three lines. The Indiana will lead the central one, followed close by the Detroit. On the left will be the Annapolis, on the right the Newport, while the Helena and Bancroft will guard the rear. The Castine and Hornet are to pass in and out among the fleet, acting as sentinels and dispatch boats. The formation will, therefore, look something like this:



Other transports and warships will fall in in order behind these three columns.

The remaining transports are: 15, Florida; 26, Matteawan; 27, Aransas; 28, Stillwater; 29, Breakwater; 30, Morgan; 31, Clinton; 32, Manteon; 33, Kanawha; 34, Resolute, 35, Laura

An Imposing Expedition.

The fleet of troopships and the army of invasion are both far more imposing than they were when prepared for the expedition last Wednesday. Since then a number of transports and several more war vessels have been added, and nearly all the recruits and a half dozen volunteer regiments have joined the army. Altogether, it is the most imposing and powerful military expedition conveyed in ships under convoy of a fleet that has been seen since the English and French Armies landed in the Crimea.

Officers and men are in prime condition. The soldiers are well armed and equipped and their landing will be tantamount to the liberation of Cuba from Spain and the extinction of Spanish authority in the Western Hemisphere, which her genius gave to the world, but could neither govern, develop, nor hold.

The army of invasion numbers about 25,000 men. Of these, probably all but 3,000 or 4,000 are infantry. The second division will bring more artillery and cavalry, and raise the army to such size that it will be more than equal to the difficult task it is undertaking. STANHOPE SAMS.

LONG AND WEARISOME DELAY.

Enthusiasm of the Soldiers Aroused by the Preparations for Departure, Succeeded by Despondency.

ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, TAMPA BAY, June 13.—The Olivette, for a brief period of glory the flagship of the fleet of transports, has sunk to the menial station of water carrier for the troopships. We have done nothing for the last three days but steam up and down the bay, taking in water at the little town of St. Petersburg and pouring it into the thirsty vessels. This inglorious though necessary service will end, however, to-night. To-morrow we shall steam to the coal dock and fill our bunkers, and then to fresh fields and pastures new.

The transports are still for the most part in the harbor, anchored in the stream or lying in the slip, ready to take on horses or supplies up to the last minute. As each gets loaded it drops down the inner harbor, and then quietly drifts on and on toward the bar and the Gulf and Cuba. As they pass out from amid the great black hulls cheers are sent up from the men, who envy the advance guard, even if it is to go only so far as the bar. All over the bay bands are playing and men are cheering, for they believe the time has at last arrived, and that American soldiery will soon again, after a half century of peace with the outside world, try its mettle against a foreign foe.

Some of the troopships are already in the lower harbor at the place of rendezvous. Others are now on the way thither; but no one knows just when the entire expedition will be ready for the final start. There has been so much delay, so many postponements, that no one would be surprised to see one of the warships dash out and recall the vessels that have, after weeks of patient waiting, got a few miles nearer to Cuba.

Dispatch Boat Kept Busy.

Signal flags are waving ceaselessly, and dispatch boats are scurrying up and down the bay with orders and instructions. The bustle seems to presage an immediate departure, and there are not wanting rumors to sustain the augury. It now seems quite certain that when this letter is published the fleet of transports will be far on its way to Cuba. But who after the experiences of the past month, would risk his reputation on such a prophecy? We shall go when we shall go, and arrive when we shall arrive—if we are not recalled by more dispatches from Washington.

The present flagship, the Seguranca, numbered 12 in the fleet, still clings to her anchorage at the head of the pier. Upon her are Gen. Shafter with his staff, the military and naval attachés, and a few favored journalists and story writers. It is apparent that the flagship will be the last but one to sail. It will see the last troopship well out on its way, and then follow the fleet to the rendezvous.

The very last ship to leave will be the Olivette, this carrier of water. After she coals to-morrow she will probably steam up and pass down the bay at fifteen-knot speed and overhaul the other ships during the night. The military authorities have transformed her into a hospital ship. A number of the men of that service came aboard to-day bringing a large supply of medicines, &c. Patients will follow. Some will be taken on to-morrow. It is said that several cases of measles will be brought aboard, which adds some terrors to the experience of the war correspondents and accustoms them to feelings of discomfort and danger before they reach the field.

Life during the last four or five days has been almost devoid of interest. All that has been possible has been watching the loading and unloading of the ships, a drill now and then, the shifting of the position of the troop ships as they lay afloat in the bay, or an occasional and venturesome trip ashore. I must say that it is not thrilling to lie in a glaring sun on a mirrorlike body of water that throws up the light like burnished steel, and watch by the hour the continual and aimless shifting of vessels. Neither is it entrancing to lie for hours alongside the tall, grimy hull of a black iron ship that shuts off your breeze and contributes a bouquet of horrible smells. But such has been the variety that has given spice to life aboard the good ship Olivette.

Delay Dampens Enthusiasm.

There have been no excitement and no genuine enthusiasm since Wednesday morning. Then the troops thought we were really going to Cuba at once. Thousands of persons had come to the port to witness the expected pageant, and their presence, together with the ardor that had been kindled by the hurried preparations of Tuesday night, aroused the spirits of the troops to a high pitch. Every movement of a ship sent a wave of enthusiasm over the entire fleet, and frequently the vivas of the soldiers drowned the clash of the drums and the strident blare of the trumpet.

Despondency followed this high mood. Nothing since that black evening, when the steaming troopships bearing thousands of eager soldiers toward Cuba were recalled to their anchorage in the harbor, has been able to stir these soldiers to their depths. They distrust appearances, and they are besides languishing somewhat under the ennui of the long delay. To-day, when several ships drew away from the cluster of gloomy hulls that has hung for days about the head of the slip only feeble cheers were given and the enthusiasm was confined largely to the bands. Evidently the troops, while their hopes are not yet blasted, do not intend bursting into enthusiasm over another abortive effort to start the expedition for Cuba.

Sightseers Disappointed.

The people, too, have lost a great deal of their interest. On Wednesday a boat was chartered to take a large party out into the harbor to witness the grand procession of the troopships. It steamed about the bay all day, and went in disgusted at night, having seen nothing more than a few sullen hulks of vessels lying in the stream as stolidly as if nothing but the last trump could start them from their moorings. To-day those who were willing to take the risk were considerably fewer, and did not crowd uncomfortably the after deck of a small steamer. Again the party sailed about the harbor, saw nothing save the steaming out of one or two detached ships, and again went back to the shore disgusted.

But then war is not waged for the spectacle it may be turned into. Thus far this war has been only a spectacle in a small way, not worth the cost of admission to a cheap vaudeville performance. Certain persons have, however, profited by even the poor spectacle that this war has furnished so far, and fortunes would have been made by showmen if we could have had along the coast of Florida such a pageant as many seem to have expected. The pageantry, if it comes at all, will be in Cuba, with no one but poor reconcentrados and pacificos for audience.

However, without show, without spectacular effect, without ostentation, as befits the solemn dignity and serious purpose of the Republic, the ships that are to bear liberty and civilization and opportunity to Cuba have got ready for their great errand. They lie, big with fate, in the bosom of the deep, and their flags are drooping heavily in the still, sultry Summer afternoon. But they are ready, and in their own good time, without haste and without delay, without fear and without bluster, but calm as the Constitution and as resolute as the Declaration of Independence, they will sail on that mission of grace which centuries have been preparing. STANHOPE SAMS.

MILES'S ALLEGED CRITICISMS.

Interesting Developments Likely to Follow the General's Return to Washington from Tampa.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The return to the War Department of Gen. Miles, which is expected to take place to-morrow, may, it is said, result in some interesting developments in the matter of the criticisms which the General commanding the army is reported to have made of the heads of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, and Commissary Departments in connection with the condition of affairs which he found at Tampa on his arrival there.

The text of Gen. Miles's dispatch to the Secretary of War, revealing the congested condition of the supplies which had been shipped to Tampa, has never been made public, and the versions of it given by the officials who are alleged to have been its subjects differ from those which first obtained currency in the press.

Gens. Flagler, Ludington, and Eagan have, of course, declined to discuss the matter for publication, but they repudiate the intimation that Gen. Miles "reprimanded" them, and declare that while he called attention to the confusion resulting from inefficient railway management, he did not criticise any officer or bureau.

Are Under War Secretary's Orders.

It is further asserted by officers who stand very near to these bureau chiefs that not only did Gen. Miles not "reprimand" them, but that it is not within his power to do so; that the heads of the bureaus are on the staff of the Secretary of War, not of Gen. Miles, and that they take their orders from the Secretary, not from the General commanding the army.

The version of the telegram from Gen. Miles which was given to the press represented him as severely reprimanding the Commissary and Quartermaster and Chief of Ordnance for inefficiency. It is known the the officials who were placed by this publication in the attitude of having been called down by Gen. Miles have resented that fact, and it is understood that a quiet investigation has been set on foot in their interest with a view to finding who is responsible for having made public what these gentlemen regard as a garbled version of Gen. Miles's communication.

Friends of the officials involved are inclined to suspect that somebody has been making a grand-stand play at their expense, and they want to know who it is inside the army or the department who gave out the story which reflected so on them while holding the commanding General up as the savior of the situation.

Gen. Miles is expected to make a full report to the Secretary of War and the President of what he saw and did at Tampa, and this information will be taken as a guide in the preparations for the Puerto Rican expedition.

CUBAN REFUGEES IN TOWN.

The steamship Ardanhu, which arrived yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, brought among her passengers José Lafont, a Cuban, with his wife, five daughters, one son, and three nephews.

Mr. Lafont was a planter at Villa Clara, in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba. He owned a dozen plantations and two cattle ranches. A little over a year ago he found himself between a cross fire of Spaniards and Cubans, both of whom helped to ruin his crops and decimate his herds. He decided for safety to remove his household to Cienfuegos. Two months after he moved he learned that all of his plantation buildings had been burned. His loss thereby was about $30,000.

He remained at Cienfuegos till May 10 this year, when he took the steamer Adula for Kingston. A little household furniture and nine trunks of traps constituted all that the family saved from a rich estate.

Mr. Lafont said that for nearly two years most of the Province of Santa Clara had been a mere waste. Even the villages were deserted by their inhabitants and were alternately occupied by Spanish and Cuban troops.

SPAIN'S NEWS OF MANILA

Premier Sagasta Greatly Agitated When He Reads the Latest Dispatch in Madrid.

FALL OF THE CITY IMMINENT

Two Provinces of Luzon Are Still Loyal to Spain, but the Situation There Is Considered Very Grave.

LONDON, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"Senor Sagasta displayed great agitation while reading the latest dispatch from Manila, the contents of which have not yet been given to the public."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The news from Manila is most unfavorable and has made a corresponding impression. Serious misgivings are felt regarding the fate of Gen. Monet, at the head of a strong column, operating at some distance from the coast.

"It is said that many foreign residents, with their families and valuables, have taken refuge on British, French, and German war vessels, while others have left for China and Japan.

"The Madrid press expresses surprise that the Archbishop of Manila should have left the city at such a moment, unless it is true that he wishes thereby to signify his disapproval of the reforms Capt. Gen. Augustin has promised the natives in the hope of checking the spread of the insurrection. Most of the papers express a fear that the next news will be the fall of Manila.

"The whole question, in the eyes of the Spaniards, is whether Admiral Dewey can prevent Aguinaldo from pushing on hostilities against Manila until the American reinforcements arrive; since, otherwise, it is supposed he will have to allow European war vessels to co-operate in the difficult task of maintaining order and saving Manila from the excesses of the insurgents.

"Very noticeable to-day is the fact that the expectations of German intervention are subsiding, though there is a deal of comment on the large German naval force collected at Manila.

MADRID, June 16.—A dispatch received here from the commander of the Viscayas Islands and Mindanao, the latter the second largest island of the Philippine group, under date of June 11, says that an envoy sent to Iloilo, Island of Panay, with instructions to endeavor to communicate with Gov. Gen. Augustin, failed in his mission. The messenger, the dispatch says, found that the telegraph lines in the Island of Luzon had been cut by the insurgents, and that the native militia were deserting by wholesale. The Viscayas Islands and the Island of Mindanao, however, were quiet.

Premier Sagasta, upon leaving the Cabinet Council to-day, said that two provinces of Luzon were still loyal to the Spanish Government, but that the situation in Manila was of the most serious character.

Advices received here to-day by the Liberal from Manila, under date of June 6, practically repeat the news contained in the dispatch of June 15 from the Shanghai correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, who forwarded upon that occasion information which he had received from Manila up to June 8, saying that on June 5 the insurgents forced the passage of the Zapote River and captured Las Pinus and Paranaki, since which time the fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards was continuous, and the latter were being gradually driven in. The Liberal's dispatch explains that, "in the face of Aguinaldo's superior forces, the Spaniards were compelled to retreat."

The Spanish correspondent also says:

"The fighting continues incessantly. There are skirmishes at intervals day and night, and lack of provisions has compelled the Spaniards to yield at certain points. Both ammunition and food are most scarce. Nevertheless, the Spaniards are animated by the best spirit, and are fighting heroically. The wounded, who are crowding into the churches and convents, have been placed under the protection of the Red Cross.

"It is reported that the Archbishop has gone to the insurgents in the hope of moderating their animosity and preventing acts of violence.

"The Jesuits are seeking places of refuge in the Province of Batenzas, and the Sisters are fleeing to places of safety in the Province of La Guna.

"It is not expected that Manila will capitulate until the American troops arrive."

OUR TRANSPORTS OFF ILOILO.

A Report from Hongkong that Some United States Ships Have Been Sighted.

HONGKONG, June 16.—A rumor has reached here from Iloile, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, that some United States transports, from San Francisco, were sighted off that place on the evening of June 9.

The British steamer Kwong-Hoi has started from this port for Manila with a load of provisions.

The steamers Australia, City of Peking, and City of Sydney, the United States transports having on board the first reinforcements for Admiral Dewey, consisting of 2,500 soldiers, sailed from San Francisco late on May 25, and were not expected to arrive at Manila until about June 20.

They were to meet the United States cruiser Charleston at Honolulu, which vessel was to escort them to the Philippine Islands.

GERMAN NEUTRALITY ASSURED.

The Cologne Gazette Says the Spanish Conjectures of Intervention Are Baseless.

BERLIN, June 16.—The Cologne Gazette to-day published a note, understood to be semi-official, which reads as follows:

"According to trustworthy information, all conjectures in the press and in political circles in Spain which are being built on the supposed intention of Germany to abandon her neutrality in the Philippines question are entirely baseless. In Spanish official quarters the arrival of German men-of-war at Manila is regarded as perfectly natural, for the great German interests there demand protection."

The correspondent here of The Associated Press is informed that there is no change, and that no change is contemplated in German's attitude of neutrality. At the outbreak of the war Emperor William said he intended to adopt a strictly impartial course, adding that he would certainly not do anything to disturb the relations of commerce and blood between Germany and the United States, where so many Germans have found hospitable homes. This attitude his Majesty still adheres to, and he emphasized within the past few days that nothing will be done by Germany at Manila beyond protecting German subjects.

The attitude of the German Government, it was pointed out, must in no wise be judged by the hostility of the majority of the German press and people toward the United States.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Frankfort Zeitung says it is believed there that Germany will avoid a conflict with the Americans, but that if the Philippines question arises she will expect to be considered.

LONDON TIMES ON GERMANY.

LONDON, June 17.—The London Times in an editorial article discussing Germany's operations at Manila says:

"The Consular reports are singularly inadequate, but, so far as can be gathered, German shipping and commerce, though increasing, have not attained dimensions which would explain this great display of German strength.

"We are assured, however, that Germany has nothing in view beyond the protection of her subjects, and these assurances are deemed satisfactory at Washington. So long as the two powers concerned understand each other, there is nothing more to be said.

"There is an amusing audacity about the attempts made at Berlin to show that the suspicions entertained at Washington are due entirely to the malicious attempts of the English press to sow dissension between the two countries. This is an old trick of Continental powers when they find it difficult to explain away either their words or their actions. The statement of the Marine Politsche Correspondenz of its hope that the outcome of the presence of the German squadron at the Philippines may be some such permanent result as the possession of a harbor is what sporting circles call a straight tip. Our dear German friends really presume rather too far upon the world's ignorance or credulity."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times, after quoting the Berliner Post and other official papers and insinuating that some foreign power is trying to sow dissension between Germany and America, says:

"Why does not the official agency condemn the statements of the Marine Politische Correspondenz that Germany is hoping for the outcome of the presence of her squadron at the Philippines may be the possession of a harbor? Why not do this instead of attacking foreign journals?"

The Berlin correspondent of The Star telegraphs from the German capital to-day as follows:

"The United States Embassy declares to me that the United States will not permit German troops to be landed in the Philippine Islands. The Germans, the Americans add, have as little right to occupy any part of the Philippine Islands as they have to occupy New York, and Manila and the Philippine Islands, they point out, are now and will remain United States territory."

GERMAN INTERVENTION STORY.

LONDON, June 17.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai Admiral von Diedrich, it is semi-officially asserted, left Nagasaki, Japan, for Manila on receipt of instructions from Berlin, to prevent Admiral Dewey from bombarding the city, and also because Capt. Gen. Augustin offered the German Consul the Caroline Islands as a coaling station in case operations should be undertaken against Manila.

German Opinion at Gibraltar.

LONDON, June 17.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The German view given vent to here is this: President McKinley never wanted the war, nor did any member of his Cabinet want it. It was the politicians, the jobbers behind the scenes, and some philanthropists, who dragged the President into the war and have forced him as far as he has gone. The taking of Manila by the Germans would enable him to say to the war party: 'What did I tell you? Are we going to try conclusions with the Germans, the Russians, and probably the French? No. It would throw the development of the United States back too far to do so.'"

German Naval Movements.

BERLIN, June 16.—Advices received here to-day say that the German transport Darmstadt has arrived at Kiao-Chau Bay, and that the German second-class cruiser Princess Wilhelm sailed yesterday from Nagasaki for Manila.

THIRD EXPEDITION THE LAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—News was received to-day that all the troops now in San Francisco and assigned for duty in Manila will leave by the third expedition. This body of men will be augmented by the regiments now on the way to this city. Only four troop ships have actually been secured to handle the men, and it is announced that twelve more will be needed.

The third expedition cannot possibly start on the 24th of this month unless the steamers Indiana, Morgan City, and Ohio are detached and sent out in squadron. If the vessels are held for a general gathering of transports to carry all of the remaining men for the Philippine army of invasion it would be at least three weeks before the fleet can be made ready, or perhaps a month.

CONSUL WILLIAMS AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The story of the battle of Manila Bay has been retold officially by United States Consul O. F. Williams in a report to the Department of State, dated on board the Baltimore, in Manila Bay, May 4. Because this story is told by a civilian as he saw the events of May Day from the Bridge of the Olympia and from the quarterdeck of the Baltimore, it has an interest of its own. He begins by telling how the American ships slipped into the harbor and lined up for battle off Cavité.

He adds:

"At about 5:30 A. M., Sunday, May 1, the Spanish guns opened fire.

"With magnificent coolness and order, but with the greatest promptness, our fleet, in battle array headed by the flagship, answered the Spanish attack, and for about two and a half hours a most terrific fire ensued.

"The method of our operations could not have shown greater system, our guns greater effectiveness, or our officers and crews greater bravery, and, while Spanish resistance was stubborn and the bravery of Spanish forces such as to challenge admiration, yet they were outclassed, weighed in the balance of war against the methods, training, aim, and bravery shown on our decks, and after less than three hours' perilous and intense combat one of Spain's warships was sinking, two others were burning, and all others, with the land defenses, had severely suffered when our squadron, with no harm done its ships, retired for breakfast.

"At about 10 o'clock A. M. Commodore Dewey renewed the battle, and with effects most fatal with each succeeding action.

"No better evidence of Spanish bravery need be sought than that, after the castigation of our first engagement, her ships and forts should again answer our fire. But Spanish efforts were futile, ship after ship and battery after battery went to destruction before the onslaught of American energy and training, and an hour and a half of our second engagement wrought the annihilation of the Spanish fleet and forts, with several hundred Spaniards killed and wounded and millions in value of their Government's property destroyed. While amazing, almost unbelievable as it seems, not a ship or gun of our fleet had been disabled and except on the Baltimore not a man had been hurt.

"History has only contrasts. There is no couplet to form a comparison. The only finish fight between the modern warships of civilized nations has proved the prowess of American naval men and methods, and the glory is a legacy for the whole people. Our crews are all hoarse from cheering, and while we suffer for cough drops and throat doctors, we have no use for liniments or surgeons.

"It was my lot to stand on the bridge of the Baltimore by the side of Capt. Dyer during the first engagement, and to be called to the flagship Olympia by the Commodore, at whose side, on the bridge, I stood during the second engagement, and when the clouds roll by and I have again a settled habitation, it will be my honor and pleasure to transmit a report showing the service somewhat in detail, and for which commanders promise data.

FORMING A FLEET AT MANILA.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., June 16.—The following letter has been received by Mrs. Kuhlwein of Sag Harbor from her husband, L. J. G. Kuhlwein, the chief gunner of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia:

"United States Ship Olympia,
"Manila Bay, May 12, 1898.

"We have been very successful here in everything so far. At present I am very hard at work taking all the guns out of the Spanish men-of-war which we have sunk in this harbor, and there are about eleven of them, all having from six to fourteen guns on board. We are going to send them all home on a steamer which we captured to-day. Early this morning we captured a fine Spanish gunboat, only firing four shots to do it, when they hauled down their flag without firing a shot. This afternoon I was sent out in charge of a tug, with about ten men, to run around the bay, to see if I could not find some small steam launches. Well, I found one launch only, but I captured two very fine tugs, better, both of them, than the one we had. We are getting to have a fleet here, and we are making it all ourselves. Every tug we capture we convert into a small gunboat at once, and the way we do it is to go on board one of the sunken Spanish men-of-war, take a few good guns out of her, and mount them, and there is a new addition to our fleet. This harbor is afloat with the American flag, and long may she wave. I also secured a large Spanish man-of-war flag from one of the tugs captured, which, of course, is my own, and which I shall take home. L. J. G. KUHLWEIN."

THE RED CROSS FUND.

Contributions in excess of $5,000 were yesterday announced by Secretary John P. Faure of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee. A contribution to purchase net canopies was made by the Council of Jewish Women, Red Cross Auxiliary No. 8, of which Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger of Bensonhurst, L. I., is President. This contribution amounted to $400. Another auxiliary, the Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Munroe Smith of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive is Treasurer, has forwarded a contribution of $3,560.25. The list of contributions received by Secretary Faure is as follows:

William G. Low, 44 Cedar Street	$1,000.00
Mrs. Henry C. Smith, 220 Broadway, (second contribution)	10.00
Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary	3,560.25
United Trade Society; Journeymen Sailmakers of City of New York, S. Shepard, President, 958 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn	27.00
Council of Jewish Women, Auxiliary No. 8	400.00
William H. Cutter and employes, Woodbridge, N. J.	10.50
Total	$5,007.75

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Armour's Packing House at Chicago Gutted, and the Flames Spreading.

CHICAGO, June 16.—At 12:10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a part of the Armour Packing House, in the Stock Yards, and a general alarm was sent in

SPAIN SICK OF THE WAR

But Thinks the Worst Way of Getting Peace Is to Ask for It.

STILL CLUTCHING AT STRAWS

Hope that Complications Will Arise Over the Philippines Fostered by the Dispatch of Another German Warship to Manila.

LONDON, June 17.—The Times this morning, in an editorial which embodies the views of its foreign correspondents, says:

"While in Vienna a certain prominence is given to the argument that Spain has done enough for honor, and ought now to sue for peace upon terms which it is perhaps too hastily assumed the United States would grant, the view taken in Madrid is that, although peace is desirable, the worst way of getting it is to ask for it.

"That attitude would be more intelligible were there any evidence that Spain is making efforts which might place her on more equal terms with her adversary.

"While in Vienna the hope is held out to her that by making peace immediately she might retain the Philippines, with the exception of a naval base for America at Manila, it seems to be thought at Madrid that the prospect of international difficulties about the Philippines, together with the military and physical obstacles to the reduction of Cuba, will bring the United States into a mood more favorable for negotiation.

"The hope of trouble about the Philippines is fostered by the action of Germany in sending a fifth warship to Manila."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"There is every probability that Austria will continue to maintain her neutrality. All reports as to Austria's impatience for mediation are completely devoid of foundation."

PARIS, June 16.—The Temps to-day points out that the Spanish newspapers which only yesterday talked of the solidarity of the Latin races and appealed for help to France, to-day declare that every sacrifice should be made to procure the aid of the Dreibund. Continuing, the Temps says:

"We wish to draw the attention of those blatant and simple-minded advocates of the Latin races and a Franco-Spanish alliance to this changed mood of the Spaniards."

AN OBSTACLE TO PEACE.

Washington Diplomats Think Spain May Wish to Wait Till the Santiago Affair Is Settled.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A leading member of the Diplomatic Corps said to-day that the departure of Gen. Shafter's first army of invasion to Cuba put an end to all present prospects of peace. While none of the foreign representatives here has ever made peace overtures to the United States Government, yet a peaceful solution has always seemed to the members of the diplomatic fraternity as within the bounds of possibility, even probability, so long as the United States troops remained at Tampa and Key West. Now, however, with 15,000 American soldiers about to take a position on Spanish soil, it is said that the conditions opportune for peace have undergone a material change, as it commits the United States to an aggressive land campaign, and also makes it impossible for Spain to adopt any other course than that of defending her soil against invasion. The presence of our ships at Manila, Havana, and Santiago has not, this diplomatic official stated, constituted an actual invasion, although the ships have wrought much damage. The ships could have been withdrawn at any time. But with 15,000 troops landed on Cuban soil a new and more serious phase of the conflict was presented.

Instead of blockading and beleaguering a few Spanish cities, the American Army now entered Spanish territory, and that advanced the campaign from a passive to an active and offensive condition. The ships had simply surrounded Spanish territory, but the troops would cross the line and enter Spanish territory. For this reason, he said, the hopes of a peaceful solution of the conflict had passed away, and he believed they could not be revived until the result of this first Cuban invasion was determined. This would take some months, probably all Summer, for this aggressive land movement would be followed by others, each one making the prospect of peace more remote.

If a peace proposition had come before Gen. Shafter sailed, diplomatic officials are inclined to believe it would have been eagerly accepted by Spain, and would have stood some chance of consideration by the United States. While it is not doubted that this country intends to push the war to a finish, yet the belief is entertained in diplomatic quarters that the authorities here were loath to send a large invading army into Cuba during the rainy season, when yellow fever, heat, and pestilence combined made such a movement exceedingly hazardous, even if no enemy was on hand capable of an effective defense.

The Cabinet crisis in France may exert other indirect influences on the present war. M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present French Cabinet, has been foremost in overcoming the anti-American spirit shown by part of the French people and French press. He has, moreover, exercised a strong repressive influence on Spain. He was able to do this through his peculiarly close and personal intimacy with the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, Señor Castillo, and through him to have a considerable part in shaping the policy of the Spanish Government. It was through Castillo that Spain hoped to induce France to come to her rescue, but Hanotaux would not entertain the proposition, and on the contrary urged that Spain must make the concessions necessary to secure peace. It was this attitude of France, shaped by M. Hanotaux, that caused such deep depression in Spain a few weeks ago, as it brought to the Spanish Government and people the first realization that they were without an ally or friend in Europe. The course of M. Hanotaux has been highly gratifying to the authorities here, and they would be glad to see him retain the control of foreign affairs in France. Besides being most friendly to the United States, he is an eminently fair and conservative man. What is feared, particularly in diplomatic circles, is that M. Hanotaux's withdrawal along with the Méline Cabinet will bring some fiery Deputy to the head of the Foreign Office, thus giving free rein to some of the popular ill-feeling in France against the United States. M. Hanotaux has been strong enough to resist this, but a Foreign Minister drafted from the Chamber or Deputies might prefer to share the popular feeling rather than resist it.

THE SPANISH WAR FUND.

Bank of Spain Agrees to Place 28,000,000 Pesetas at Disposal of the Treasury.

MADRID, June 16.—The Bank of Spain has agreed to place 28,000,000 pesetas at the disposal of the Treasury for war purposes.

DO NOT FEAR AN AMERICAN FLEET.

No Anxiety in Madrid, as Home Ports Are So Well Defended.

LONDON, June 17.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"The report that an American fleet will be sent against the Peninsula causes no anxiety in Madrid, as the home ports are so well defended."

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily News says:

"There is great indignation here at the American threat to bombard Cadiz."

SPANISH FOURS DROP OFF.

Fractional Losses in the London and Paris Markets.

LONDON, June 16.—Spanish 4s opened at 83¾, ⅝ lower than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 83¾, a net loss of 13-16.

PARIS, June 16.—Spanish 4s opened at 54, 9-16 lower than yesterday's closing price. Spanish 4s closed at 83⅛, a net loss of ⅝.

Business on the Bourse here to-day was inactive, but with a tendency toward firmer prices, owing to the hopes manifested of a favorable combination for the formation of the new French Cabinet. Spanish 4s were weaker.

MADRID, June 16.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 62.95. Gold was quoted at 90.

LISBON, June 16.—Gold was quoted here to-day at 81½.

BRITISH EXCITE SPANIARDS.

The Dido's Crew Practiced Landing at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, June 16.—Considerable excitement and comment has been caused here by the fact that, prior to her departure from this port, the British second-class cruiser Dido went through manoeuvres, said by the Spaniards to be unusual, in front of the bay, including practicing landings on the south coast.

SPAIN AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Press Campaign Against Them Rebuked in London.

LONDON, June 16.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"I regret to say that the press campaign against the presence of alleged American correspondents and English correspondents in Spain seems to have found an echo in high quarters. It is hardly fair or honorable, however, to denounce them as spies in order to excuse treatment which neither America nor England ever extended to any Spanish correspondent.

"El Imparcial says the Government will shortly take steps against 'American spies residing in Madrid and the provinces who pretend to be English correspondents,' and the paper adds that it is 'very probable that the Government will speedily adopt rigorous measures against spies in the service of American interests.' I must add that sensible people in political circles do not believe that Señor Sagasta will take steps likely to lead to unpleasant retaliations, as there are more Spaniards resident in the United States than there are Americans in Spain."

AID FROM FRENCH SOCIETIES.

Money Raised to Afford Relief to the American Soldiers Who May Be Wounded in Battle.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The State Department has received from United States Consul Thackara, at Havre, a translation of a letter received by him from the President of the Havre branch of the Association des Dames Françaises. Mr. Thackara says:

"This branch of the association, composed of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the very best families of Havre, was founded in 1882 for the purpose of rendering aid to wounded soldiers in time of war, or to the victims of any great public calamity. It organizes every year a course of lectures treating upon elementary medicines and minor surgery for the instruction of nurses and ambulance assistance."

The letter is as follows:

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the occasion of the ball recently given at the Hotel Frascati, in this city, the local committee of the Association des Dames Françaises decided to reserve the sum of 500f. from the receipts of the ball to be used in aid of the wounded in the American Army.

This amount will be added to various other subscriptions, brought together by our Central Committee of Paris for the purpose of purchasing delicacies, medicines, lint, bandages, &c.

I hope you will be good enough to inform your Government of this fact. The committee has not forgotten the aid rendered and the assistance offered the French Army during the war of 1870, and it trusts that the interest now taken by the French people in your behalf will serve not only to assure you of our profound sympathy, but also to dispel any unhappy misunderstanding that may at present exist.

The bonds of friendship which have so long united France with America are sufficient in themselves to denote the feelings and sentiments of both nations. I am sir, very respectfully yours,

H. THILLARD,
President of the association.

A COMPLETE COAST PATROL.

The Navy Department Now Has About Forty Auxiliary Warships Along the Water Boundaries.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Navy Department has now completed its arrangement of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Patrol, and, stretching from Eastport, Me., around to New Orleans, there are no less than forty auxiliary naval craft, including swift yachts, reconstructed single-turret monitors of the civil war, tugboats, ferryboats, and not a few large and well-armed merchantmen.

These forty ships are disposed at the several large coast and gulf cities, while a hundred miles or more seaward an outer picket line is maintained by four of the larger and more effective warships of the San Francisco class. One of these outer pickets is maintained as far north as Nova Scotia, and the southerly picket is off the eastern coast of Northern Georgia. The largest number of defense vessels is at New York City, the commerce requiring protection being greatest at that point.

Boston, Charleston, and all other coast points have their share of the auxiliary craft, making as a whole a naval patrol considered adequate for any emergency in protecting our Eastern and Southern Coast line. The Navy Department has prepared a map, with little blue flags, showing the location of each of the auxiliary ships. The flags are closely bunched all along the Eastern and Southern shores, and give a ready answer to public men anxious to have their local coast line protected.

Along with the organization of this coast patrol the Navy Department has been making a large number of naval enlistments for this special service under the general authority of the joint resolution of Congress which provides for the enlistment of a sufficient naval force to properly defend coast points. The men thus far enlisted have been of an exceptionally high grade. The enlisting officers have found also that while the men are technically enlisted for harbor defense service, they are willing, and even anxious, to get into more active service on the fighting ships around Cuba.

This feeling among the new men has been so noticeable that it has convinced the department a large and valuable reserve force is being gathered on the harbor defense patrol. While maintaining this patrol, the naval recruits have the advantage of frequent drills, and are fast brought to a high state of proficiency as sailors. With this training, they will be speedily available for the fighting squadron whenever there are drafts from those quarters.

MINE EXPLODED AT NEWPORT NEWS

Set Off to Blow Up an Old Hull as a Test.

NEWPORT NEWS, June 16.—The hull of the schooner Shenandoah, which caught fire near Thimble Light Wednesday night while on her way to sea, loaded with staves, was blown up this evening for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the mines planted in Hampton Roads.

When the explosion occurred a column of spray and splinters shot high into the air, and the sea, where the remains of the Shenandoah rested but a moment before, became a turbulent mass of foam. The ship was torn into a thousand fragments. An officer in the fort set the mine off by electricity.

Canada Can Expel Carranzas.

LONDON, June 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, replying to a question relative to the power of the Government of Canada to expel Spanish agents from that country, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General, said that under ordinary circumstances the power to deal with such matters was a prerogative of the Crown, and that the Colonial Government would not be liable to be sued for damages for expelling such persons.

Volunteers' Pay Prior to Mustering.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Practical steps will be taken by the War Department in a few days looking to the payment of the claims of the several States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in the subsistence and maintenance of the volunteers prior to their muster into the service of the United States. It has been determined to refer all such claims to a board consisting of an army officer designated by the Secretary of War, and an official of the Treasury Department.

PROGRESS IN RECRUITING

It Is Now Clear that the Plan of Completely Filling Existing Commands Will Succeed.

REPORTS TO DATE GRATIFYING

The Mustering Officers in the Field Have Had No Difficulty in Finding Men—The Work Will Be Pushed Vigorously.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The success of the plan adopted by the War Department for raising the volunteer regiments already in commission to the proper fighting strength before accepting any new ones under the second call is being demonstrated by the daily reports from the camps at Chickamauga, Jacksonville, Tampa, and near this city, where squads of recruits are daily being received by commands which had already been forced to see the insufficiency of their original apportionment.

The parties sent out from each regiment to secure the recruits needed to fill it to the maximum are instructed to make their monthly report to the Adjutants General of the number of men taken in. The first series of these reports has not yet begun to come in, but unofficial reports, both from the parties in the field and from the camps, show that the work is proceeding with marked success, and demonstrate the error of the contention of certain politicians that it would be impossible to get the men wanted except by taking them into new organizations.

So far no new organization has been accepted under the second call for volunteers, and the Adjutant General's office purposes to put off that part of the levy until the work of recruiting has made considerable progress. It is recognized that the two operations of gathering recruits and mustering in new regiments, if carried on in a State at the same time, are sure to interfere to some extent, and it is desired to finish the one as nearly as possible before undertaking the other.

Political pressure, both insistent and persistent, is daily being brought to bear, however, to force the department to accept new organizations in lieu of or ahead of the recruiting of the existing regiments from certain States. It is said that in one case a Senator of the United States went so far as to announce to the Adjutant General that not a single recruit should be taken from his State until the new regiment which has been organized for the purpose was accepted. Trouble similar to this is being encountered in three or four States where the local political authorities seem more determined to secure the commissioning of new regimental officers than they are to insure the efficiency of the regiments now in service.

Much difficulty is being experienced by the Adjutant General in securing regular army officers to send out to muster in the new regiments when that work is ready to be taken up. Many of the officers who did duty under the first call have received volunteer commissions and gone to the front, while others have returned to their commands and gone, some to Cuba and others to Manila. It is expected that the list of these mustering officers will be completed and published early next week.

COLLEGE MEN OFF FOR WAR.

Twenty-three Athletes and Others Leave Philadelphia under Capt. Warburton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The train leaving the Baltimore and Ohio station for the South at 3 o'clock this afternoon carried a fine body of recruits designed to fill the ranks of Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, now doing duty at Newport News, Va., under command of Capt. Barclay H. Warburton of this city.

The recruits are twenty-three in number, and among them are some of the finest athletes that have carried the colors of Pennsylvania, Yale, Lafayette, Lehigh, and Cornell Universities to victory on land and water.

Included in the party are John M. Longacre, ex-member of the Yale crew and football team; John M. Reugenberg, Jr., ex-Captain and stroke of the University of Pennsylvania crew and all-round athlete; William B Duncan, ex-member of the State College football team; Charles C. Bacon, ex-member of the University of Pennsylvania track team; William E. Kent, member of the Harvard crew of '93 and the Crimson's track team; Thomas A. Hickey, ex-member of the Lafayette football and track teams; J. J. Schoff, ex-member of the University of Pennsylvania football team; Mifflin W. Huey, ex-member of the University of Pennsylvania baseball team; Hiram Miller, Jr., ex-member of the Lehigh University track team; Granville D. Montgomery, ex-member of the football team and crew of Yale University; Frederick Kernochan, ex-member of the track team of Yale and all-round athlete; John M. Hedman, ex-member of the football team and crew of Cornell University; John W. Logan, ex-member of the football, baseball, and track teams of Lafayette College; Hiram E. Dewing, President of the "Cloister" Club of Yale University and ex-member of the football team and crew.

So far Capt. Warburton has secured 70 of the 100 recruits he needs, and the 30 men still wanted are expected shortly from Yale and Princeton. As fast as the men are enrolled they will be sent to Newport News in squads of from 10 to 25. Squads are expected to leave here to-morrow, Saturday, and Monday.

Capt. Warburton's command promises to be one of the crack volunteer organizations of the service. Its membership is largely made up of the finest college athletes.

ARMY OFFICERS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Regular Army.

Pay Department—Lieut. Col. ASA B. CAREY, Deputy Paymaster General, to be Assistant Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel; Major CHARLES I. WILSON, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; JEROME A. WATROUS of Wisconsin, to be Paymaster, with the rank of Major.

Medical Department—Capt. ROBERT J. GIBSON, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

Cavalry—First Lieut. PARKER W. WEST, Third Cavalry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. HAROLD P. HOWARD, Sixth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Infantry—Captains to be Majors: HENRY R. BRINKERHOFF, Fifteenth Infantry; J. M. THOMPSON, Twenty-fourth Infantry; JOHN W. BUBB, Fourth Infantry; CHARLES L. DAVIS, Tenth Infantry; FRANK D. BALDWIN, Fifth Infantry; CHARLES R. PAUL, Eighteenth Infantry; CARROLL H. POTTER, Eighteenth Infantry; HUGH G. BROWN, Twelfth Infantry; ALFRED C. MARKLEY, Twenty-fourth Infantry; LYSTER M. O'BRIEN, Seventeenth Infantry; WILLIAM AUMAN, Fifteenth Infantry; JESSE M. LEE, Ninth Infantry; JAMES MILLER, Second Infantry; THOMAS WILHELM, Eighth Infantry; HENRY C. WARD, Sixteenth Infantry; LEOPOLD O. PARKER, First Infantry; DAVID J. CRAIGIE, Twelfth Infantry.

First Lieutenants to be Captains—W. A. THURSTON, Sixteenth Infantry; EDWARD H. PLUMMER, Tenth Infantry; HENRY KIRBY, Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—J. L. HINES, Second Infantry; G. H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry; MATTHIAS CROWLEY, Fifth Infantry; JACQUES DE L'LAFITTE, First Infantry.

Volunteer Army.

Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers—Surgeon, with rank of Major—FRANKLIN A. MEACHAM of Utah.

Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers—Captain—HORACE C. KEIFER of Ohio; First Lieutenant—FRANK M. BARSTOW of Vermont; WALTER KIRKPATRICK BRICE of Ohio, (nomination of Walter Kirk Brice withdrawn.)

Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry—Major—SPIER WHITAKER of North Carolina.

Brigadier Surgeons, with the rank of Major—GEORGE W. CRILE of Ohio, EDWARD MARTIN of Pennsylvania, CALVIN H. ENGLISH of Indiana, GEORGE B. BUNN of Ohio, GEORGE H. PENROSE of Utah.

Commissary Department—Commissary of Subsistence, with rank of Captain—GEORGE B. McCALLUM of Tennessee, (to correct former nomination of George B. McCullom,) JOSEPH F. EVANS of California.

FEW MORE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The organization of the volunteer army made necessary the appointment from civil life of a few less than 500 staff officers and Second Lieutenants. The enormous amount of work entailed upon the President and the War Department, particularly the Adjutant General and his force, by these appointments can be imagined when it is known that for the 500 appointments there were more than 21,000 applicants.

Every one of the applications had to be briefed, arranged, and filed, and before the appointments were made many of the applications had to be handled several times. Each one had to be answered, and many of them were the subjects of considerable correspondence.

The majority of the applicants had influential support, and the President, the Secretary of War, and Adjutant General Corbin were obliged to discuss the appointments personally with the friends of the applicants.

No regret is expressed by officials that the task is now approaching completion.

More Nominations To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President announced to-day that he would send to the Senate to-morrow a long list of appointments of Lieutenants in the army. It is said there are between 150 and 200 of them.

NEW YORK CAVALRY ON MARCH.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The New York cavalry troops stationed at Camp Alger are to-night encamped on the battlefield of Manassas. The troopers left early this morning on a practice march, which will occupy about three days, and during which they will be afforded some genuine army experience. It is likely that they will encamp to-morrow night on the battlefield of Bull Run. They are expected to return to camp on Saturday.

Col. William Cary Sanger of New York arrived here to-night to make arrangements for the payment of the New York troops for the time they were in camp under the orders of Gov. Black.

Col. Sanger will go to Camp Alger to-morrow morning, and as soon as the payrolls are signed will disburse the money.

THE NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

SEA GIRT, June 16.—Seventy recruits for the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry arrived at camp to-day. To-morrow fifty more will arrive from Newark for the First Regiment, and the recruits for the Second Battalion of the Second Regiment are expected Saturday. The entire quota of 835 men for the three regiments will be in camp by Monday.

Surgeons Keefe and Schlicter of the Third Regiment comprise the board of Government medical examiners here. Seventy recruits for the First Regiment have been examined. Of this number fifteen have been rejected. The surgeons started in on the recruits for the Third Regiment to-day.

THE DAY AT CAMP THOMAS.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 16.—President McKinley has declined the invitation extended to him last week by the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga to review the troops at Camp Thomas July 4.

The organization of the reserve ambulance company of the First Corps was perfected to-day, Major James Johnson commanding. Five regular medical officers were assigned to the company as follows: Major Andrew P. Bittle, Thirty-first Michigan; Major Frank C. Armstrong, Twenty-first Kansas; Capt. H. M. Taylor, Fourth Ohio; Lieut. Tennis, First Pennsylvania; Lieut. John B. Haiden, Twelfth New York. One hundred men, most of them hospital stewards, have been assigned to the company. The company will be put through a course of instruction for field work.

Recruits are coming in at a lively rate, the largest number from any one State being twenty-seven, from Illinois, for the State regiments, who arrived to-day.

Gen Grant to-day received an order from the War Department directing him to remain in the Third Corps and to report to Gen. Wade. This order has caused universal rejoicing throughout the First Division, and it is now rumored that Gen. Grant will shortly be made a Major General. Nothing could give better satisfaction to the First Division, Third Corps, with both rank and file. Another important battle manoeuvre will take place under Gen. Grant on Saturday next.

Capt. B. A. Reed has been assigned as Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.

Major W. D. Jenkins has been assigned as Chief Engineer, Second Division, Third Corps.

THE FIRST COURTS-MARTIAL.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, yesterday made public the findings of the general court-martial recently held at Fort Hancock for the trial of two members of the Third New Jersey Volunteers and of the court-martial of a soldier of the regular army at Fort Slocum. The trial at Fort Hancock was held before a court composed entirely of volunteer officers as prescribed by the regulations, while the Fort Slocum court-martial was made up of regular army officers.

The findings were made public in the following form:

Special Order No. 129, June 14, 1898.

Corp. Robert G. Bedle, Company G, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having been tried by a general court-martial, convened at Fort Hancock, N. J., and found not guilty of neglect of duty in violation of the sixty-second article of war, was acquitted by the court. The finding and acquitment are disapproved. Corp. Bedle will be released from arrest and return to duty.

Sergt. W. C. Wiseman, Company A, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having been tried by a general court martial and found guilty of neglect of duty in violation of the Sixty-second Article of War, was sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to be confined at hard labor under post guard for three months. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Hancock, New Jersey.

Recruit John W. Dart of the Recruit Detachment, United States Army, having been tried by general court-martial at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and found guilty of desertion and fraudulent enlistment in violation of the Sixty-second Article of War, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowance due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such post as the reviewing authority may direct for a period of one year. The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Columbus, New York.

The findings of the volunteer court-martial at Fort Hancock created considerable comment among regular army officers yesterday. The lightness of the sentence imposed upon Sergt. Wiseman, who had pleaded guilty of having slept while on duty, is considered remarkable considering the extreme gravity of the offense during time of war. Corporal Bedle had been charged with the same offense. Capt. McClellan, who was Officer of the Day during the early morning of May 30, deposed before the court that he had found Bedle lying in the guard tent flat on his back, sleeping soundly. The officer, according to his testimony, aroused Bedle with some difficulty, after which the latter admitted that he knew it was against the regulations to sleep on duty.

Bedle before the court pleaded not guilty and contradicted Capt. McClellan in every particular. The court took the word of the volunteer against that of the regular army officer and acquitted him. The cases of both Bedle and Wiseman, which are the first to be heard by a volunteer court-martial since the civil war, are looked upon as most important as establishing a precedent to be followed throughout the present war.

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WORK OF THE NEW MILITIA

Scenes of Activity in the Various National Guard Armories.

SOME RECRUITS START SOUTH

First Batch of Men to Fill Eighth Regiment Leave for Chickamauga—Capt. Stoddart's Dilemma—Engineers to Go to Camp.

A representation in miniature of the scene when the Eighth Regiment left for camp was enacted at that regiment's armory yesterday, when 104 recruits, under command of Lieut. Frost, left there to join the regiment at Chickamauga. The men represented the first batch recruited to bring the regiment up to the required standard in numbers, and a great crowd gathered at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue to see the boys off.

In many respects the scene rivaled that of the departure of the regiment. Then the final destination of the troops was unknown, and the sanguine ones had predicted that they would never go into actual service. Now, however, the men were going South with the chances strongly in favor of them soon being called on to fight, and this served to put the women who had gathered into an almost hysterical state. Some of these had been allowed to enter the armory, but in some instances the scenes became so violent that the women had to be ordered to go outside.

The men were marched onto the armory floor at 3 o'clock. They were ununiformed and unequipped, but a sturdy looking lot who looked as though it would not take long to make soldiers of them. As the men marched out of the armory several of the women rushed forward screaming and hysterically begged a number of the men not to go. The men did not answer these pleadings, but with their companions hurried to Third Avenue, where they took the elevated road down town, some of the women following. The recruits reached the City Hall station at 4:30, and marched down Broadway to Liberty Street and to the ferry, finally taking the Baltimore and Ohio train for the South.

At the armory last night the recruiting and examinations continued vigorously, and Capt. Lyon said he expected to have the remaining 202 men ready to start for Chickamauga by Tuesday.

At the Seventy-first.

Capt. Charles H. Stoddart and four privates of the Seventy-first Regiment arrived in this city last night, under orders to recruit 300 men for the regiment, now on its way to Cuba. Capt. Stoddart reported to Col. Francis, but he finds himself in a quandary as to what to do with the men after he has recruited them.

They cannot be sent to join the Seventy-first Regiment, and would be useless as undrilled and untrained men if they could. It is a violation of the law to hold men more than six days without mustering them into the service, and in this dilemma Capt. Stoddart admitted he did not know what to do. He will see the United States authorities here to-day and seek advice, and to-morrow will go to Albany to consult with the Adjutant General. The One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment now comprises 800 officers and men, uniformed and equipped. Several of the companies drilled last night, and made a fine appearance in their new accoutrements.

There was another hitch in recruiting for the One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiments last night. There was no surgeon to assist Lieut. Col. Thurston at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, and the matter was again put off until to-day. The same condition prevailed in the One Hundred and Twelfth, where Lieuts. Pillott and Benkard are waiting to begin their recruiting for the Twelfth Regiment.

Lieuts. Wingate and Bridgetts and Quartermaster Logue of the Fourteenth Regiment returned to Brooklyn yesterday to get recruits for their regiment. The work will be begun to-day.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer and Major E. C. Noyer of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment commanded by Col. E. C. Britton, will muster in the regiment this afternoon and evening at the Fourteenth Regiment armory.

The Volunteer Engineers.

The men enrolled in the battalion of engineers formed here to be one of the three comprising the First Regiment, Volunteer Engineers, reported at 335 Broadway yesterday to pass the physical examinations. There are nearly 1,000 men enrolled, and from these 356 will be chosen for the battalion. Thirty men were examined and passed during the day. On Monday or Tuesday of next week the camp of the engineers will be started at Peekskill, where in the mess hall addition, barracks have been prepared. As fast as the men pass they will be sent to Peekskill in squads of twenty-five, under the command of a Sergeant.

Senator Ford's Men.

Senator Ford's battalion is drilling regularly, and he has now a fine-looking body of recruits, 300 strong. As it has been said that the Governor would not recognize any independent organizations, save possibly the Lafayette Post's regiment, Senator Ford may turn his battalion over to the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, to take the place of the men who have gone to fill out the Eighth.

MASSACHUSETTS'S INJURED GUN.

New Breech Mechanism Sent to Replace the Old One.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department has sent the battleship Massachusetts a complete new breech mechanism for one of the big thirteen-inch guns of that ship. This was due to a report reaching the department about a week ago that the breech of one of the guns was out of order. The new mechanism will be delivered in a day or two, and can be readily substituted for the old breech.

The condition of this thirteen-inch gun gave rise to rumors to-day that the Massachusetts had suffered rather severely during the first action off Santiago de Cuba, and that two of her big guns were disabled and a gunner killed. There was no basis for the rumor beyond the disordered breech mechanism referred to.

THE CRUISER BUFFALO.

The Vessel Is Towed to the Anchorage Off Tompkinsville.

The cruiser Buffalo, which arrived off Sandy Hook late on Wednesday night, was towed to the anchorage off Tompkinsville early yesterday morning by the steamer Santuit. The Santuit brought the Buffalo from Newport News, and at Tompkinsville the tugs Genesta and N. B. Starbuck took the cruiser, and at 11:30 o'clock proceeded to East Eighteenth Street.

The Buffalo was commanded on the voyage from Brazil by Capt. Meissner, who was for many years in the service of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. The crew was composed of Brazilians, and they were paid off as soon as the Buffalo reached her pier. A careful examination was made of the vessel as soon as she reached the pier, and it was found that her engines were in first-rate condition, but her boiler tubes have rusted badly, and will have to be replaced with new ones. These tubes are all ready to be put in. Since the Buffalo went to Brazil, some years ago, she has not been used, and her boiler tubes have consequently suffered.

She was formerly the El Cid of the Morgan Line, and was sold to the Brazilian Government by Charles R. Flint, and was transformed into a cruiser and named the Nictheroy. This was at the time of the Mello rebellion. The vessel did not take any active part in the trouble, and has been laid up until through Mr. Flint's efforts she was purchased by the United States.

While the boilers are being repaired some changes will be made in the interior of the Buffalo. It is expected that the repairs will take about ten days, and then she will go to Newport News to be armored and have her guns mounted. A belt of steel two and one-half inches thick is to be put around the vessel, and she will have ten five-inch guns and several one-pounder and machine guns mounted.

TRIAL OF THE HOLLAND.

Submarine Torpedo Boat Dives Successfully Several Times and Throws Dummy Shells.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat underwent another series of tests yesterday afternoon before a large number of spectators off Fifty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. Yesterday's performances of the boat were more in the nature of exhibitions than tests, and, from the spectators' point of view, at least, were completely successful.

Arrangements had been made to give an exhibition yesterday afternoon of the workings of the boat before the Crown Prince of Belgium, who has long been desirous of inspecting the craft. Everything was ready early in the afternoon, and pending the arrival of the royal party the boat had a practice spin down the bay.

When a mile off shore Inventor Holland climbed into the little conning tower, and while the vessel was going ahead at an eight-knot speed she was submerged until only the tips of her flagstaffs showed above the water. The vessel's speed was not slackened, and she cruised about beneath the waters of the bay for nearly ten minutes. She went down with a perfectly even keel, and came to the surface without having disarranged her balance in the least.

When the vessel returned to the dock with her attendant tug, it was learned that owing to the indisposition of the Prince he would not be able to witness the trials.

At this juncture, however, unexpected guests and spectators arrived on the new fireboat, Robert A. Van Wyck, which had been out on her trial trip. The big fireboat had on board a large party, including Controller Coler, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Senator Grady, Hugh McLaughlin, Chief Hugh Bonner of the Fire Department, Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary of the Fire Department; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lederer, Senator Foley of Saratoga, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn of New York, Sheriff Frank Creamer of Kings, Deputy Fire Commissioner Tully of Brooklyn, Andrew Freedman, James Shevlin, and several others.

The Holland was taken out into the bay again, and gave a startling exhibition of her unique qualities. The vessel never behaved better since she was launched. Time and again she sank beneath the surface, until the flags on her fore and aft spars trailed on the water. The vessel ran under water during intervals varying from two to seven minutes, and reappeared only to settle again beneath the surface. She circled beneath the water under perfect control, and coming up near the spectators' boat, fired her aerial torpedoes. The dummy shell was thrown about 100 yards with a reduced charge. A dummy torpedo was then discharged from her submarine tube.

Every part of the vessel's mechanism worked perfectly, and Inventor Holland stated after the trip that no other alterations were needed in her construction. The vessel is now ready for service. It was said that the Belgian Prince, with a party of friends, would probably witness a trial of the vessel this afternoon.

WILLETS POINT DISCIPLINE.

Two Seventh Artillery Privates to be Court-Martialed for Resisting Volunteer Pickets.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 16.—There was a lively time at the barracks at Willets Point during the early hours of to-day. As a result, Patrick Rierdon and Cornelius Kane, two privates in Battery B of the new Seventh Artillery, are in the guardhouse, awaiting a general court-martial.

It was at 12:30 A. M. when Harry Coger of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, who was on picket duty on Post 4, saw two men trying to steal into the fortifications. Post 4 is known as "Ghost Walk" because it includes the reservation cemetery, and it furnishes the only exit for men desiring to get out of the fort after taps. Coger ordered them to halt, but they tried to get by him. He fired a shot as a signal, and in a few minutes Capt. Fahnestock, Lieut. Fleming, and Corp. Thottchet were beside him. The two men were placed under arrest.

The men, who proved to be Rierdon and Kane, did not submit quietly, and disputed the right of the volunteer officers to place regular army soldiers under arrest. One of them struck Lieut. Fleming, and fought all the way to the guardhouse. There the two privates again attacked their captors, and Rierdon was knocked down, his head striking the edge of an iron bedstead in the guardhouse, and being badly cut.

When the arrests were reported to headquarters Major Knight, the commandant of Willets Point, ordered a general court-martial. The Major complimented Private Coger for not allowing Kane and Rierdon to pass.

A CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Dedication in Jacksonville in Which Northern and Western Men Had Part.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 16.—Jacksonville's twenty-thousand-dollar Confederate monument was dedicated to-day.

The circumstances of the dedication illustrated in an impressive manner the fact that the sectional bitterness that grew out of the war of the rebellion is at an end.

Soldiers from the North and the West marched with their Southern comrades of the Federal Army in the parade preceding the dedication.

A notable figure on the reviewing stand was the grandson of Gen. Grant, wearing the uniform of a United States officer.

"All Americans

Do not drink ice-water," gravely writes an observant Frenchman. No indeed; many Americans have learned from painful experience what a dangerous drink ice-water is. They would almost as soon think of swallowing carbolic acid. They drink cool water, into which they pour a little of

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

which is a wholesome stimulant, and neutralizes the power of disease-breeding germs so often present in drinking-water. This whiskey prevents the painful intestinal troubles that are traceable directly to impure drinking-water.

Be sure your druggist or grocer gives you the genuine Duffy's.

For Summer wear we recommend our blue and black serges.

Suit to order **$16.**

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Edam, Amsterdam, June 11.
Henry Dumois, Santa Martha, June 15.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 15.

Arrived—Thursday, June 16.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) McKinstry, Liverpool June 8 and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. South of Fire Island at 10:07 P. M.

SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) Rustad, Santa Marta June 9, with fruit to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Waker, Kingston, &c., June 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Tweedle Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah June 13, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.

Wanamaker

Three Items in Feminine Essentials

First, Shoes

FOURTEEN hundred and thirty-seven pairs of women's shoes, new and modish, and a saving of a full third on every pair. That's the text.

They are of black kidskin buttoned or laced, and there's a choice from a dozen different styles in toes and tops. Thick soles or thin, as you prefer.

There has been a loss made, of course, for these are $3 shoes even when measured by our own standards which are high. Some of them are real $3.50 sorts,—good sorts for that money, too.

It's a new lot, proper, elegant and in styles of *to-day*.

Choose at $2 a Pair

Second, Hats

WE have turned out a more exquisite lot of trimmed Summer hats

than you have ever seen at $8 and $10 and marked each

Five Dollars

We have not spared expense in materials, and the dainty taste and effectiveness of them cannot be surpassed on either side of the water. These are words of some strength, but we are proud of the success of our efforts to give these pretty things at little prices. Perhaps our opinion doesn't count, though;—give us yours.

Every day brings more boxes of the French-made hats, at

$1.50 to $4.50

It is the fastest millinery sale we have had.

Third, Dress Stuffs

PRICES are tumbling all through the Summer Dress Goods Store. The Organdies began it, the Grenadines followed and now come the cottons. It is no tale of a small lot,—there's plenty of choice, for the *whole stock* is concerned.

At 7c. yd.—Fine printed Lawns that regularly sell at 12½c.

At 9c. yd.—Fine printed Dimities that regularly sell at 12½c.

At 9c. yd.—Pretty printed figured Swisses, that regularly sell at 15c.

At 10c. yd.—Fine printed Batiste, that regularly sell at 16c.

At 12½c. yd.—Printed fine Organdies; regularly 25c. quality.

At 50c. yd.—French printed Caucassienne; heretofore sold at 75c. yd.

At 75c. yd.—French printed satin striped and plaided Caucassienne; heretofore sold at 95c and $1.15 yd.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10 h sts.

SHARK TAKEN OFF SANDY HOOK.

Big Man-Eater Brought to Coney Island by a Fishing Schooner.

Capt. Samuel S. Hundgon and the crew of the fishing schooner Lottie S. Morton captured a man-eating shark, twenty-five feet long, and weighing 2,300 pounds, 166 miles off Sandy Hook on Wednesday afternoon and brought it ashore at Coney Island yesterday morning. The Captain had anchored and set his nets for sturgeon at the time.

The presence of the shark was first evinced in a disturbance on the south side of the net, and George Monroe, the mate, was ordered to take three men out in the twenty-three-foot boat and make an investigation. The men pulled up the net on reaching the spot, and the shark came up with it. Clark, one of the crew, picked up an oar and struck at the big fish, which quickly turned over on its back, smashed the boat, and threw its occupants into the water before they knew what had happened. They managed to clear the net and shouted from the water to the schooner for help.

The captain put out in a dory and picked up the men. Then a crew put out in a thirty-foot boat, secured the rope attached to the net, and brought it to the schooner. The shark was pulled aboard dead after an eight hours' struggle, having been frequently harpooned in the head beforehand. Thousands viewed the fish at Coney Island yesterday.

Hahnemann Association Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16.—The convention of the International Hahnemann Association closed this afternoon by the election of these officers: President—Dr. Walter James of Philadelphia; Vice President—Dr. C. M. Boger, Parkersburg, Va.; Secretary—Dr. E. T. Case of Hartford, Conn.; Treasurer—Dr. Franklin Parnell, Chester, Penn.; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Lawrence M. Stanton, New York; Board of Censors—Dr. S. B. L. Bayliss, Brooklyn; C. Carlton Smith, Philadelphia; Anne L. Geddes Montclair, N. J.; Alice B. Campbell, Brooklyn; Necrologist—John Stoner, Chicago; Chairman of Bureau of Homeopathist Philosophy—E. E. Reiniger, Chicago; Materia Medica—C. M. Rogers, Virginia; Clinical Medicine—W. A. Yingling, Emporia, Kan.; Obstetrics—J. A. Tomhagen, Chicago; Surgery—T. S. Kayne, Chicago.

Habitual Criminal at Boston.

BOSTON, June 16.—Judge Stevens, in the Superior Criminal Court, this afternoon imposed several sentences, the severest of which was given to Charles J. Harkins, who pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with being a habitual criminal. He was sentenced to State prison for twenty-five years. He was arrested recently on a charge of breaking and entering. He stole property of the value of $2.15 belonging to Emery M. Willard. Frank Talbot, thirty-one years old, a professional shoplifter, was sentenced to the House of Correction for three years.

THE PAN-AMERICAN BANK

Discussion in the Senate on the Proposed Step to Promote Foreign Commerce.

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHEME

Believed by Many that to Establish an International Bank Would Mean to Give Special Privileges Which Are Not Constitutional.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Senate today resumed discussion of the Pan-American Bank bill.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.,) offered an amendment to strike out the entire seventh section of the bill, which confers power on the bank to act as the financial agent of any nation, State, municipality, corporation, or person, and to act as trustee of any such. He then entered upon a general discussion of the measure, which, he said, was a comprehensive and far-reaching proposition.

It created not only an international bank, but also an international brokerage. It had no association with the Government, except in so far as it is given the security and benefit of the Government's name and authority.

"It is not," said Mr. Daniel, "a regulation of commerce, so far as the terms of the bill disclose; and the bank is not to be designated as a regulator of commerce. There is no pretense that it is to assist the Government to carry out its fiscal operations. The Government has not fiscal operations in which it needs the assistance of this proposed bank. The fact is, it is a mere private corporation for commercial adventure, for speculation, for brokerage. Under what plea are we to be asked to confer the privileges of this bill upon a party of enterprising individuals? Why should we select them out? For no other reason in the world, Mr. President, except that they want to make money out of the privileges conferred."

Mr. Daniel continued to discuss the measure at length, asserting it as his opinion that it would, if enacted, be declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

"If we go to foreign countries," said Mr. Daniel, "with our army or with the grand spirit of our navy, we want to go with our flag of hope, and not to practice the art of usury."

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) delivered an extended reply to the legal and constitutional objections raised by Mr. Daniel, to the pending bill. To some of the legal and constitutional points made against the bill Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) in charge of the measure, replied, citing numerous authorities in support of his position.

The vote upon Mr. Daniel's amendment to strike out the seventh section of the bill was then taken, the amendment being rejected, 28 to 17.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.,) briefly discussed the bill, maintaining that the proposed bank was unnecessary, and was an enterprise with which the United States Government ought to have nothing to do.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) said the establishment of the proposed bank would certainly encourage trade with South American countries. It would be one of the acts upon the part of this country looking to the development of our Southern trade. He was satisfied the steamship lines would follow the incorporation of the bank. As a business man he heartily commended the measure. No action was taken on the bill.

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

It Was Taken Up by the House and Freely Discussed, but Not Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The General Deficiency bill was considered to-day by the House, but was not disposed of. It probably will be taken up to-morrow and passed unless the private calendar is urged.

In the general debate upon the bill Mr. Wilson (Dem., S. C.,) delivered a speech in support of the Lodge Immigration bill, and Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) spoke upon the probability of the war ending in the inauguration of a policy of territorial aggression. Arguing from this conclusion and the resulting necessity for greatly increased naval and military strength and the inevitable participation in frequent international wrangles, Mr. Carmack contended that the internal tax features of the War Revenue bill would necessarily become permanent fixtures in the country's revenue system and be a perpetual inquisitorial burden. The country, he said, seemed to be swept with a desire to make the war bring enlarged possessions. The war began in the cause of humanity, but the voices in behalf of Cuban libre, the reconcentrados, the starving women and children, were now silenced and throughout the land on every hand press and people talked of conquest and acquisition of territory.

The reading of the bill called forth caustic criticisms from Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.,) and Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.,) upon former Postmaster General Gary for having added 346 letter carriers to the service and increased incidental expenses, thereby causing an expense unauthorized by law, exceeding the Post Office appropriation. They contended that he acted wrongly and should have kept the expenses within the appropriations made by the last Congress.

A heated debate was thus precipitated over the paragraph carrying $163,000 for Post Office deficiency.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW HEARING.

The Government Naval Contractors Say It Would Drive Them Out of Business.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to-day gave a hearing to the representatives of corporations and others who have contracts under the Government, and which oppose the extension of the eight-hour law to contractors under the Government, the sub-committee having previously heard representatives of labor favoring the law.

Among those present who were heard were the following: Charles Cramp, President, and Mr. McCammon, Secretary of the William C. Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company; ex-United States Senator Higgins, representing several Delaware companies; ex-Representative Payson, attorney for the Newport News Ship Building Company; R. P. Lindemann, President, and Mr. Davenport, Superintendent, of the Bethlehem Steel and Iron Company, and James Galley, President, and Mr. Corey, Superintendent, of the Carnegie Company.

Mr. Cramp argued that if the bill should become a law it would be impossible for his company to compete in bidding for the construction of foreign warships. He said he was now building warships for both Russia and Japan, and that it would be impracticable to work men on the American vessels for only eight hours and those on the others for a greater length of time. He could not compete with the European countries in bidding for such work if compelled to work under an eight-hour law.

Mr. Payson said that if the bill should become a law it would be necessary for the Newport News Company either to refuse Government business or go out of business, for if Government work should be accepted at all under the law it would be necessary to adopt the eight-hour system for all employes. This condition of affairs would render it impossible to proceed with business. Mr. Payson expressed the opinion, in reply to a question from Senator Gear, that under the proposed law wheat purchased by the Government would have to have been grown by men working under the eight-hour system.

Mr. Lindemann said that the firm supplying coal to the Bethlehem works and other sub-contractors had notified him that in case the bill should become a law they would not enter into another contract with him, as it would be necessary for them to operate in accordance with its terms, which they would not undertake to do.

Nicaragua Canal Feasible.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Prof. Haupt of the Nicaragua Canal Commission was before the Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal to-day. He expressed the opinion that the canal, as proposed, was entirely feasible, and placed the cost of construction at between $90,000,000 and $95,000,000.

BERING SEA AWARD PAID.

Secretary Day Gives Ambassador Sir Julian Pauncefote a Draft for $473,151.26.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The closing chapter in the story of the Bering Sea fisheries claims, running over a period of several years, was enacted in the office of the Secretary of State this afternoon, when Judge Day delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, a draft drawn on the Treasurer of the United States in the sum of $473,151.26, as payment in full of the award of the joint commission convened in accordance with the terms of the Paris tribunal of arbitration of 1892. To-day was the last day allowed for payment under the terms of the award, and it was made in pursuance of a special act of Congress, passed by that body yesterday and approved by the President this morning.

These claims arose through the seizure by United States revenue cutters and naval vessels detailed for the purpose of patroling the Bering Sea of a number of the small schooners hailing from British Columbia that had been engaged in sealing. By so doing they had violated the law of the United States, but when the whole general subject was considered at the Paris arbitration it was decided as an incident that the United States had, at the time these seizures were made, no exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Bering Sea outside of the three-mile limit, and that consequently the owners of the vessels were entitled to compensation for the losses they had sustained.

The seizures occurred all in one year, for in the following year the United States and Great Britain had arranged a modus vivendi, which practically excluded sealing vessels from the waters of Bering Sea during the time when the seals are breeding. The damages awarded by the joint commission to which the United States was a party were considerably less than the aggregate of the claims of the owners of the sealing vessels, but the amount was still in excess of the figure which Secretary Gresham had arranged to pay for the damages done had Congress consented at the time.

To Settle Old Canadian Issues.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 16.—It has been decided to hold the international conference between the United States and Canada at Quebec on the 15th of July. The Canadian representatives will be Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Louis Davis. The Hon. François Langelliér will, in all probability, be the legal agent for the Dominion.

HAWAII NOW WITH THE SENATE.

The Resolution Passed by the House Probably Will Be Taken Up To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—At 12:05 P. M., the Message Clerk of the House of Representatives delivered to the Senate the Hawaiian annexation resolution passed by the House last evening. The resolution was laid before the Senate, and was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said to-day that he would call a meeting of that committee for 10:30 to-morrow to consider the Hawaiian resolution. He said that he expected the committee to dispose of the matter at one sitting, and that he had no doubt the decision would be favorable to annexation. If he is not disappointed in this expectation he will report the resolution at the beginning of to-morrow's session of the Senate, and will ask for immediate consideration, resisting any movement that may be made looking to an adjournment of the Senate until Monday. Senator Davis expresses the opinion that the outlook for action by the Senate before final adjournment is improving. The present intention is to consider the question in open legislative session.

TO TEACH HONOLULU TEACHERS.

Normal Institute to be Established by Chicago Educators.

CHICAGO, June 16.—Prof. W. Francis Parker of the Chicago Normal School, accompanied by Mrs. Parker and Miss Annie T. Allen, the Chicago kindergarten teacher, will leave Wednesday evening for San Francisco, where they will sail for Honolulu. Prof. and Mrs. Parker have been given a special invitation by the Hawaiian Government through the Minister of Education to hold a three weeks' institute at Honolulu.

The institute will be similar to those held in the various States in this country. Miss Allen will go to assist Prof. Parker in his institute work. The expenses of the party will be defrayed by the Hawaiian Government, which has made a liberal appropriation for the institute work.

Discussing Indian Annuities.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A bill for the restoration of annuities to the Sisseton and Wahheton bands of Sioux Indians was laid before the Senate to-day.

Payment of the annuities was stopped by Congress in 1863 on account of the Sioux massacre in Minnesota. By the terms of the bill the annuities are restored until 1902, when the treaty will terminate, but no Indian who participated in the Minnesota massacre or his descendants of such Indian shall receive any part of the money.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) strongly opposed the bill, declaring it to be a mere gratuity, which would cost the Government at least $5,000,000. The bill went over without action.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Bayport, William M. Rogers; East Concord, Sidney E. Tolman, Niverville, Richard W. Barford; Summit Station, Frank June.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President to-day nominated CHARLES C. COLE to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of New York.

NEWARK'S MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Conflicting Theories About the Bones Found in Down's Mill.

NEWARK, N. J., June 16.—The examination of the vat in Down's paper mill, where some bones believed to be those of a child were found last night, was completed to-night. Besides the bones found last night there were found this morning the upper bone of a right leg and two ribs. No more bones supposed to be of a human being were found, but there were taken from the vat the bones of the forequarters of a dog and the jaw of an animal, evidently a cat.

The whole affair now takes on a curious phase. It has been suggested that a child playing about the mill for the sake of the bright bits of colored paper always lying about might have fallen into the vat, but the absence of the forequarters of the frame makes this unlikely. The fact that part of a dog and the jaw of a cat were found in the vat gives rise to conflicting theories. A dog or a cat might easily get into the vat in searching for rats, but if they went in alive and died there what has become of the remainder of the bones, it is asked. Chemical action has not decomposed the bones taken out, although all the flesh is stripped off.

CHICAGO'S FREIGHT BUREAU.

It Will Seek to Overcome Discriminations in Rate-Making.

CHICAGO, June 16.—For the purpose of stopping discrimination against Chicago, the Board of Trade of this city has organized the Board of Trade Freight Bureau of Chicago. It is to take the place of the old Chicago Freight Bureau of Merchants, from which the Board of Trade withdrew a few months ago. The new bureau will be under the direction of the Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade, which is composed of Messrs. Lloyd J. Smith, R. S. Lyon, William Nash, R. P. Fish, B. A. Eckhart, H. W. Rogers, W. P. Jenkins, W. J. Pope, and E. S. Jones.

This committee has elected John J. Hyland Traffic Manager of the new bureau. He has had thirty years of experience in traffic affairs. He began railroad service with the Chicago and Northwestern and for the last few years he has been agent of various important fast freight lines in Chicago.

RAPID TRANSIT DISPUTE

A Reply to the Manhattan's Propositions Approved by the Commission.

THE WEST STREET FRANCHISE

The Board Adheres to the Rental It Fixed, and Says It Will Not Grant a Simple Option to Construct.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, all except the ex-officio members being present, and spent a couple of hours in the consideration of the draft of a reply to the letter received early in May from George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, in response to the board's tender of seven franchises. The draft was amended and approved, and the board directed that it be sent to Mr. Gould, dated as of June 9, and signed Alexander E. Orr, President.

The board's reply expresses regret that it has not received from the Manhattan Company any complete and definite proposition as to any franchise except that for the West Street connection and extension, as in its opinion the more material features of relief for the present inadequacy and congestion are found in the franchises for the Bowery and the Third and Ninth Avenues.

The company's proposition as to the West Street extension being specific, the board deals with that, and points out substantial differences between the West Street franchise as prepared by it and as prepared by Mr. Gould.

With regard to the obligation of the company to construct, the board says: "You convert the obligation to build into a mere option to be exercised when your company pleases. This the board will not allow. It would tend to defeat, not to promote, rapid transit. Your provisions for obviating grade crossings at Sixth Avenue and Greenwich Street are that they may be done 'if and when the Manhattan Company shall see fit,' and so in other proposed clauses of the franchise."

Provision About Time.

After pointing out the requirements of the board and Mr. Gould's proposed changes in them, the board says:

You ask for time equal to the delay caused by obstructions, which every man practically familiar with business of this kind knows that your company can create when, to the extent that, and by it pleases. Our provision about time consumed by legal proceedings is particularly objectionable. Actual construction can be easily completed within one year. The board allowed you three years, and to this added time equal to the delay unavoidably caused by proceedings before the Appellate Division or by actual injunction or for condemning right of way. Any such proceeding might unavoidably cause delay—possibly serious delay—but in each such case some end of the proceeding could be foreseen.

But the proposal to allow you the time consumed by all the possible suits that may be brought, whether in fact they hinder you or not, seems to the board to be utterly unreasonable. Any owner of property having any motive to extend the time of your company to construct might bring a lawsuit. An indefinite number of such lawsuits might be brought one after another, and, according to the course of legal procedure, several years might be "unavoidably" consumed in every one of those suits. Under your proposal the franchise your company could, if it desired delay, promote litigation.

If you answer to this that we ought not to imagine that your company would do this, we have to reply that we are asked to grant a very valuable franchise—a franchise which inevitably tends in some measure to prevent other rapid transit relief. If the franchise be granted, the city must be protected not by your desire to serve the interests of the city, but by your legal obligation to do what the franchise calls upon you to do.

This board, as it is at present constituted, will never grant your company or any company a mere option to provide rapid transit facilities. If any company obtains from this board a right to occupy the streets of the city to the exclusion of others, it will obtain it only by assuming a positive and enforceable obligation to the city.

No Grade Crossings.

The tracks of the proposed extension will cross the existing tracks in Sixth Avenue and Greenwich Street and the board insists that the crossings shall not be at grade, saying: "Modern engineering easily prevents grade crossings. If it be worth the while of your company to build the West Street extension, it is certainly worth its while to so build it as not to seriously reduce existing transit facilities."

The board refuses to agree to Mr. Gould's amendment to strike out a provision requiring the Manhattan Company to covenant not to oppose the construction of other rapid transit roads on the streets affected by its franchise if they should not cross its line at grade or interfere with its working.

The board treats the subject of rentals at length, saying in part:

The franchise proposed to be granted is of great value. In the true sense of the term it is an asset of the city; and the board has no right to give away such an asset. Grants of the kind made in former years are now justly and almost universally admitted to have been improvident to the last degree. The fact that your railroad has increased realty values in some parts of the city is irrelevant. The same is true of the owners of the surface railroads in the city, and the lessees of the city's docks, ferries, and markets. But they ought to pay the city, as some of them do pay, the annual value of the public property which they use. For the use of public streets not now occupied by any of your structures, and which have been opened, graded, and paved at enormous expense to the city, a yearly rental of one-half of 1 per cent. of gross passenger receipts would, in our opinion, be utterly inadequate. You refuse this city even this insignificant percentage upon the receipts from freight for which the West Street extension will probably be largely used. You also refuse it upon the passenger receipts from the stations at Battery Place and Sixth Avenue.

The Present Franchises.

The board cannot discuss the fairness of the taxes now levied upon your railroad. But when you imply that the franchises enjoyed by your railroad are of little or no value, the board is constrained to point out that a portion of your bonded debt and stock, fully equal to the par of your stock, being $30,000,000, represents the franchises of your railroad, that is to say, represents the right which it has to occupy the streets of its route to the exclusion of other railroads.

If, as you say, your company has poured "a constantly increasing revenue" into the public treasury," it is strictly pertinent to the discussion of rentals to point out that such "constantly increasing revenue" has been first taken from the citizens who ride on your road, and that the fares paid by them have been sufficient to pay interest upon the total cost of construction of your railroad, including all the land and abutting damages recovered against you, to pay the "constantly increasing revenue" of your taxes, and over and above all these to pay to your stockholders a dividend averaging about 5 per cent. per annum upon $80,000,000 of stock representing, in our opinion, nothing but the value of the franchises which have been given to your company by the City of New York.

As bearing upon the fairness of the rental which we propose we remind you that the last important franchise granted by the city to a street railroad company was that for the use of Broadway, made to the predecessor of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. It is probably safe to say that public opinion at the time that franchise was granted and ever since has regarded the amount paid as very inadequate. It is $150,000 a year.

You have suggested a comparison between the amount of taxes paid by your company and the surface railroad companies in this city. Such a comparison is wholly misleading, because the surface railroad companies not only pay real estate and personal taxes, but also pay percentages and car license fees, neither of which your company pays. Taking the Metropolitan Street Railway system, it is found that while last year it carried a somewhat smaller number of passengers (177,776,193) than were carried by your company, (182,964,851,) the aggregate amount paid by it to the city in the different forms, whether for taxes or fees of one sort or another, was $949,078.83, as against $600,809 paid by your company.

Our conclusion is, therefore, that if the West Street franchise proposed by you is to be an isolated grant by the city we must adhere to our view that 5 per cent. of the gross receipts is a rental well within reasonable limits. We think, however, that the improvement of the existing railroads of your system upon the Bowery and on Third and Ninth Avenues is of such vast importance to the traveling public and the city generally that, if you are willing to improve those roads substantially in the manner provided in the forms of franchises already submitted to you, we should be willing to make some concession from the rentals for those franchises as well as fo. the West Street franchise in order promptly to obtain for the city the benefits thus contemplated. But until we learn whether you will undertake that work of improvement and carry it through without delay, we cannot make any other suggestion as to rentals.

Other Points Insisted On.

The board, while preferring twenty-five years as the term at the end of which rents shall be readjusted, yields to Mr. Gould's proposition to make it thirty-five years, but insists that the arbitration for the readjustment of rental shall be general, and that the arbitrators shall not be bound except by the average annual rental during the first term as a minimum. The board insists on the provision, stricken out by Mr. Gould, that the train service at night shall be adequate.

Mr. Gould asked that the grant include, not only rights on the streets of the route and station privileges on intersecting streets, as permitted by the statute, but also the right to occupy "streets, avenues, and places adjacent to" the route. The answer is that if the board had the power it would not grant so general and vague a franchise, although ready to modify the text so as to put it beyond doubt that the grant includes all necessary station and other conveniences on the streets immediately intersecting the route.

The board agrees to amend its franchise so as to put the stations precisely where the company desires and to leave the matter of foot bridges in West Street for adjustment between the company and those controlling those foot bridges. It also agrees to amend its franchise so as to give the company the right to convert its two-track railway into a three-track railway and is willing that the railroad be deflected from West Street upon the marginal wharf, provided the Dock Board shall see no objection.

The board yields to Mr. Gould's amendments depriving it of general authority over the details of construction, and yet insists that columns in streets shall be placed as it may require. The board insists that the Manhattan Company shall consent to its intervention or that of the municipal authorities in every litigation that may delay construction, and refuses to strike out the provision that the franchise shall, if the board so determine, become void unless within three months after the grant of the franchise the company obtain the consent of the municipal authorities. The board yields to Mr. Gould's suggestion that the West Street franchise be granted without requiring the acceptance of any other franchise.

A Revised Franchise.

The reply then says:

I am directed by the board to transmit, as soon as it can be prepared, the text of the franchise, with your amendments incorporated so far as the board allows them, and to say that, upon notice within reasonable time that you company is willing to accept the franchise, the certificate will be duly executed.

So far as the points of difference between us seem to you to need oral discussion, this board will be glad at any time to confer with you or to have its counsel and engineer confer with your counsel and engineer. In each case, however, we shall prefer that the precise text of the charge which you desire shall be put into writing.

The board sincerely hopes that, if your company feel that it cannot accept the other franchises as tendered by the board, your company will propose, as it has now done in the West Street case, the precise form of every franchise that you will accept.

The Letter of May 6.

The board then takes up Mr. Gould's letter of May 6, and says:

The board declines to enter into the comparison you see fit to make between the fairness and loyalty to the public interest of the board and those of your company. The problem before the board is a practical one—namely, to secure from your company a position unfettering speedily to afford rapid transit relief, and we regret that you have deemed it wise to make so serious a discussion an occasion for assertions and innuendoes which are wholly irrelevant to the subject under consideration.

There are, however, some statements in your letter of the 6th ult. which the board must correct. You say that the contract prepared by the board "practically grants a perpetual ground road for a generation to come on the west side at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, and on the east side at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street"; that the board has been "constantly assuring the public" that it "would furnish to all the people in this city from Battery Park on the south to Bronx Park on the east and King's Bridge on the West, to each and all alike, the most comprehensive and adequate rapid transit facilities New York would ever obtain"; that the board had given its "solemn assurances" to "Commissioners and courts that the entire comprehensive system would cost the city $35,000,000"; and that "upon such solemn assurances, its plans had been approved; but that, as soon as its schemes" were "disclosed to public scrutiny" the fact developed that its west side line would practically extend only a mile and a half further than the present Harlem terminals, while on the east side it would stop two and a half miles south of your suburban station at Fordham. These statements are grossly incorrect. The proposed contract does not terminate the underground road either practically or theoretically, either for a generation to come or for any time, at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street on the west side or at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street on the east side. On the west side it extends the road to the King's Bridge Station of the New York and Putnam Railroad, being two and a half miles further than you state; and on the east side to Bronx Park, being over three miles further than you state. The provision to which you apparently refer, requiring the contractor to construct the northern section on each side last, is simply a sensible precaution to prevent the possibility that even for a short time there shall be an unconstructed link on either the east or west side. The board intends that the railroads shall be so built that the necessary portions of it down town shall be completed before work is done on the portions uptown which will be of no use until the portions down town are complete. This is the more important in view of the possibility of delay in providing a portion of the cost of the road.

No Assurance Given.

The board never gave to the public of the city or to any one the crude assurance you imagine as to the completeness of its plan. Nor have Commissioners or courts relied upon any such assurance. The board gave no assurance. It expressed its opinion, based upon expert advice given by several of the most distinguished engineers of the country. That advice was submitted to the Commissioners and courts, before whom the experts were thoroughly cross-examined by able counsel representing opposing property owners. It was upon such testimony that Commissioners and courts relied. The board has always made it clear to the last degree that the system it now proposes for the principal construction has been limited by the amount which the city may now spend. Moreover, the board has always made it clear that, in its opinion, the execution of its entire rapid-transit plan would lead to other and larger rapid-transit plans suited to the growth of the metropolis. The board has given no assurance that an entire comprehensive system would cost the city $35,000,000; but it has expressed its opinion, based upon the best expert advice, that the system now proposed by it can be constructed for about $30,000,000.

You say that the board proposes to tax all five boroughs of the city in the sum of $35,000,000. The board proposes to tax neither the city nor any of its boroughs for construction; nor does the statute contemplate any such taxation. On the contrary, no contract can be made until a contractor shall be found who undertakes with ample security to pay the entire interest upon the city's long-term bonds, from which alone the cost of construction is to be defrayed, and, in addition, an annual contribution to a sinking fund sufficient to pay the entire principal of the bonds within a comparatively short period.

You say that the constitutional debt limit is now exceeded by $50,000,000, and that the board ignores this crisis. The error of this is now sufficiently apparent. You ask why, if the Manhattan Company will immediately tunnel the Boulevard, it should not be permitted to do so, and why a tunnel built by the Manhattan Company would not be as useful as one built by the city. But the tunnel of the municipal road on the Boulevard is an integral and legally essential part of the proposed municipal road, approved as such by the municipal authorities and the Appellate Division. This board has no power to surrender it without surrendering the municipal railroad not only on the Boulevard, but the entire road from the City Hall to King's Bridge and Bronx Park. It is difficult to believe that you have not been advised that a concession to your company of the section of the Boulevard is an absolute surrender by the board of the plan now proposed of municipal construction.

Your statement as to the sewers and water mains on Amsterdam Avenue is inexact, for your engineers will advise you that the subsurface of Amsterdam Avenue is solid rock; and that the tunnel would in any event need to be carried far below the sewers and water mains, which without trouble or expense to your company would be supported by the rock. We are advised that the cost of constructing your tunnel under Amsterdam Avenue would not exceed the cost of constructing an elevated railroad on the Boulevard, increased by the damages your company would have to pay the owners of abutting property.

RED-HOT WIRE ABOUT HIS NECK.

A Roller's Helper Fatally Hurt in Steel Mills at Rankin, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 16.—While William Blond, a roller's helper, was working about the rolls in the rod mill of the American Steel and Wire Company, at Rankin, at midnight, a piece of red hot wire passing through the rolls "kinked" and wound itself around Blond's neck.

Cries of horror came from his fellow-workmen as the burning strand of steel sizzled and tightened about Blond's throat. One of the men seized a pair of tongs, and with great difficulty cut the wire. Blond was severely burned, and is in a dangerous condition. His recovery is doubtful.

Philadelphia Creates a Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The City Council to-day passed the bill authorizing the creation of a $11,200,000 loan. It now goes to Mayor Warwick for his consideration. During the last Council's session, prior to the first Monday in April, a loan bill of a similar nature was defeated.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AN ASSIGNMENT AT BOSTON.

The Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company Closed Out.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—To the surprise of the business public the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company to-day made an assignment. This company has been running fifteen years, has enjoyed exceptional credit, and has paid regular dividends. Though primarily manufacturers of mechanical rubber goods, during the last three years the company has been in the pneumatic tire business, and the discredit of late attaching to everything having to do with bicycles, and especially the recent failure of a large sundries house, seem to be at the root of the assignment.

After cutting down the assets to the lowest fair valuation, the Directors of the company make the following statement:

Real estate and machinery, $650,000; merchandise, $750,000; good accounts, $700,000; total, $2,100,000.

Liabilities, $1,200,000.

The estimated loss on contingent liabilities will probably not exceed $100,000 additional. The assignees are Josiah Q. Bennett, Director of a Cambridge bank, and representing extensive local interests, and Robert F. Herrick of the well-known law firm of Fish, Richardson & Storrow, and these gentlemen are authorized to add to the Trustees H. Reimers of New York, a rubber merchant. The Directors are confident that they can pay in full, and have a good business and ample equipment remaining for the stockholders.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, Fifth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to take effect upon the completion of his duties as recorder of the competitive examining board convened at that post, and as recorder of the Army Retiring Board, and he will then proceed to and assume command of the post at Fort Riley, Kan.

The following named officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated: Capt. Charles J. Goff, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. William G. Ball, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, to Mobile, and report to the commanding officer at that place for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster in the Fourth Army Corps.

Orders to First Lieut. Parker W. West, Third Cavalary; Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to report to the President of the Examining Board at Tampa, for examination for promotion, are revoked.

Major Junius L. Powell, Surgeon, now on duty at Fort Riley, Kan., will, upon the completion of the case ordered before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., of which he is a member, proceed to Mobile, and report to Brig. Gen. William C. Oates, United States Volunteers, Fourth Army Corps, for duty as Chief Surgeon on his staff.

Orders to Second Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, Third Infantry, to report to the President of the Examining Board at Governor's Island, New York City, for examination for promotion, are revoked.

The following named officers will proceed to the places hereinafter specified and report as indicated: Major James O. Varnedoe, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in the Third Army Corps; Capt. Martin M. Marshall, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in the Third Army Corps; Capt. Warren C. Fairbanks, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in the Third Army Corps; Capt. James Edward Calhoun, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in the Sixth Army Corps; Capt. Joseph N. Du Barry, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, at Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a brigade commander in that corps.

Capt. Robert S. Woodson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty with the ambulance train at Tampa, and will report to Major Blair D. Taylor, Surgeon, at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty at the United States Hospital at that place.

Capt. William A. Harper, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for assignment to duty.

Capt. John Little, Commissary of Subsistence, is assigned to duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Dunn Loring, Va.

Major Samuel W. Hay, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of a division commander in the corps.

Col. Charles J. Crane, Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to the following named places, in the order named, for duty in connection with the recruitment of his regiment: Houston, Texas; Galveston, Texas; Donaldsonville, La.; New Iberia, La.; Alexandria, La., and Lake Charles, La.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wiley G. Woodruff, United States Army, will proceed from Lawrence to Fort Riley, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of First Lieut. Charles H. McKinstry, Corps of Engineers, and will proceed to and take station at St. Augustine, Fla., and report to Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

First Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, First Artillery, upon the completion of the annual examinations of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., will proceed to report to the commanding General of the United States troops at Tampa for duty at that point during the academic vacation.

Capt. Frederick M. Page, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

The following-named Assistant Quartermasters, United States Volunteers, will proceed at once to the places hereinafter specified, and report as indicated: Capts. Charles M. Forrest and Edwin F. Barrett, to Falls Church, Va., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermasters on the staff of brigade commanders in that corps

ST. THOMAS AND THE WAR

The Correspondents Create a Good Impression of Our Prosperity.

PEOPLE WANT TO BE ANNEXED

Danish Monopolies in Business and Medicine — Foreign Coal Depots of the Island.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 8.—The prominence given by the Hispano-American war to St. Thomas and the interest of which it has been an active centre have brought to light certain conditions which would otherwise be known only to the native of the land and to the stray traveler with a taste for inquiry.

The interest the island takes in the war is keen, and along with it goes a popular hope that the United States will eventually buy St. Thomas from good King Christian IX. and thus bring back the old prosperous times.

War news runs daily up and down the street, for every one knows every one else and a merchant's clerk always has time to leave his warehouse and discuss on the sidewalk the last dispatches from New York or to impart to his friends the confidential communication of a newspaper correspondent to his employer. Every stranger in a helmet and a cab is set down as a war correspondent by the natives. This town has seen thirty such here at once, and it attributes to them all a mysterious knowledge of war affairs in Cuba. This credulity must have been imposed upon at times, for there was once an alarming rumor here of a Spanish bombardment of Indianapolis from the banks of the Wabash.

Many of the people have wondered why so many correspondents come here, when there is so little news in the region. But these foreigners have money to spend and St. Thomas extends them a right royal welcome. Every industry of the island has profited by the presence of the knights of the quill, and their expenditures are regarded as a sample of the good times to come when the United States buys the Islands. The popular voice is in favor of such a transaction. Frequently crowds of ragamuffins will parade the streets, headed by an American flag, and singing American patriotic songs; and they don't mind shouting "Cuba libre!" with malicious delight after the exasperated Spanish Consul. Buttons showing the Stars and Stripes are in demand, and editorial comment on the question of a transfer to the United States is not lacking.

Eventual Disposal of the Island.

The Bulletin recently treated the matter editorially without in any way rejecting the idea. It said:

"While the possible eventual disposal of the island may be one worthy of engaging people's attention, we do not think at this moment, with Spain and America at war, it need be taken seriously. No matter how great the inducement offered in the way of money, it is inconceivable that Denmark could sell the island under present conditions. So long as the war goes on, St. Thomas can not and will not be sold to any nation to be used as a base of operations against a nation friendly to Denmark. This seems to us the logic of the case, and we do not believe the Washington Government could do such an undiplomatic thing as to request the Copenhagen Government to perform an impossibility. That America may at some time make serious advances to get this place, and Denmark be as willing to part with it to her or to any higher bidder, is another thing."

One local beneficiary of the war has been the office of the West India and Panama Cable Company, a ponderous British concern, at present enjoying a monopoly which it can not and will not see must be broken soonter or later. Many thousands of dollars have been paid to this country during the last six weeks for the transmission of news to the United States. It is doubtful if in normal times there is enough cable business in St. Thomas to give profits to two companies; yet, with the wires of the rival French company landed on the island, and the question of the latter's operation dependent upon Governmental permission only—a permission which all people know will be obtained—the British company is taking no steps apparently to hold trade that must surely drift away. It lives in fancied security, born of some 30 years' monopoly. If the result is a surprise for the company and a cheap and efficient cable service to St. Thomas, the island's business will benefit greatly.

Danish Business Monopolies.

The Danish Government has possibly pursued an unwise policy in granting to certain men the business monopolies here. For instance, there is but one drug store on the island. Among articles so necessary as drugs and remedies, medicinal, competition in the sale would be a great boon. None but graduates of Danish schools of medicine and surgery can practice in the island, and here is another instance where properly regulated competition would be advantageous to the community. The drug monopoly has its origin in certain Danish laws much better adapted to Denmark's needs than to the conditions of a secluded island. Perhaps Denmark lost the active interest in colonial affairs that would surely remedy these evils when the virgin islands ceased to be remunerative to the mother country.

There are four coal wharves in the harbor—one English, one French, one German, and one general. The first, second, and third concerns only supply steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and the Hamburg-American Line respectively, while the fourth alone supplies coal to other steamers. The impression is abroad that the owners of the general coal wharf have a protectly, but the sale of this necessity, such is not the case, as is proved by the recent sale to the United States of coal that was brought here upon speculation by others.

Coal has been of the first importance during the last two months. Two of the American warships have supplied themselves from this port, and the United States still holds some 6,000 tons in reserve at St. Thomas.

Spanish Consul's Spy System.

The local Spanish Consul is an active figure. By a system of street and café espionage he keeps himself informed of all that goes on in Charlotte Amalia, the capital of the island. Every movement of the American ships that comes with notice is communicated at once to Puerto Rico or Madrid. If an American yacht in the harbor gets up steam to run to Santa Cruz, the Puerto Rican gunboats are at once notified to watch for her; and if an American traveler shows signs of going to the neighboring Spanish island the dark-faced café loungers report to the Consul, and Puerto Rico is promptly notified.

The Consul's ways are devious, dark, shrouded in mystery, and utterly beyond the comprehension of any one but a Spaniard. It is said that he has vainly protested to the local authorities against the cries of "Cuba libre" from the street boys, and against the evident pro-American sympathies of the boatmen and cab drivers he employs. He must surely regret the uncensored cable enjoyed by the newspaper men, and might sigh for a chance to garble their news or throw them in jail in the good old Spanish way.

Philip C. Hanna, formerly United States Consul at San Juan de Puerto Rico, has been in St. Thomas for nearly two months. He longs for his own bailiwick and the day when he will probably return there with the American troops in possession of the island. His tall figure is familiar to all, and his popularity is unquestioned.

Mahlon Van Horn, United States Consul in St. Thomas, has been a busy man since the war began. To begin with, his coal operations on behalf of the American Government kept him actively engaged, and nowadays there is much for a Consul to do that is outside of the routine paths of peaceful times.

St. Thomas is poor in news, but she takes eagerly what comes her way. She criticises both the Spanish and American operations, with favorable expressions concerning the latter. Meanwhile she is awaiting the naval victory in the West Indies, which, in her opinion will give the ultimate victory to the United States.

Confessed to Stealing a Yacht.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 16.—Joseph Scott and Julia Scott, his wife, both of Westerly, R. I., are in the lock-up here, having confessed to the theft of the yacht Minigret, which they admit they stole eleven days ago. E. B. Hall, the owner of the boat, arrived here last night, and his property was restored to him. He immediately set bail for his home at Westerly, after rewarding the officers who made the arrest. The prisoners will be sent to Rhode Island for trial.

A REPUBLICAN FESTIVAL.

Seventeenth Assembly District Men Make Merry at Lion Park.

The first annual summernight festival of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Club was held last night at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. The dancing pavilion was gayly decorated with flags, banners, and streamers of red, white, and blue bunting. The grand march was led by Charles B. Page, President of the Club, and Miss A. Bannon, President of the Woman's Republican Club.

Prominent among those present were ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, George R. Bidwell, William Henkel, Frederick S. Gibbs, Thomas L. Hamilton, Cornelius Van Cott, Silas B. Croft, and D. Frank Lloyd.

STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, June 16.—Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who was in the city to-day, stated that he would call a meeting of the Democratic State Committee in July directly after the adjournment of the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will be held during the first part of July. At that meeting the date will be set for the convening of the Democratic State Convention.

Chairman Danforth said to-day that the convention would be called during the latter part of August, and that it would probably be held in Saratoga.

If Chairman Danforth's plan is carried out, it will necessitate a change of date for the district conventions in New York City to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, as those conventions have been called for Sept. 9.

MR. WOODRUFF ENTERTAINS.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff entertained the Republican delegates to the State Convention at his home, on the Park Slope, Brooklyn, last evening. Mr. Woodruff's object was two-fold—to talk over political affairs in meeting with the men he expects to support him, and to supplement that by bringing them and himself together on the common ground of good-fellowship. Before the meeting came to a close, Mr. Woodruff delivered a speech, in which he reviewed State and local politics, and expressed his desire to become better acquainted with his friends. This sentiment was loudly applauded, and the Lieutenant Governor received another round of applause by telling his guests that the county had never before chosen such a number of representative delegates to the State Convention, and that the prospect of victory was brighter than ever before.

After the speech, at the suggestion of Charles A. Moore, Mr. Woodruff was unanimously chosen Chairman of the delegation until it shall meet in Saratoga in September. There were other speeches of felicitation, and then a collation was served quite in line with Mr. Woodruff's well-earned reputation for hospitality. Among the guests present were Col. M. J. Dooley, Harry A. Hamburg, and Theodore B. Willis.

Charles Hess's Ticket Beaten.

Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus, directing the Inspectors of Election of the Twenty-fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Republican Primary District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District to correct a return which declared a ticket headed by Daniel Appleton for delegates to the Assembly District Convention elected. The application for the writ was made by John H. Hammond, who claimed that the ticket headed by Charles N. Swift was elected by fifteen votes, as against fourteen votes for the Appleton ticket. He alleged that two Swift votes had been thrown out on technicalities. This decision declares the ticket in this district in favor of Charles Hess, the present leader of the Assembly district, defeated.

The Republican Conventions.

The Republican Assembly district conventions will be held in the districts of New York County to-night. The regular organization confidently expects to control thirty-three of the conventions. The organization is not so sure of electing its delegates in the Twenty-seventh District against the Brookfield faction. In the Twenty-ninth the two factions are expected to divide the delegates.

NEGROES WANT STATE OFFICES.

The Colored Republicans of Alabama Bolt the Party's Ticket.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 16.—The most prominent negro Republicans in the State, dissatisfied with the action of the recent Republican convention which decided not to put out a State ticket but to cooperate with the Populists, held a State Convention of their own. Lively speeches were made denouncing white Republican dictators in Alabama. Mr. Vaughn, State Chairman, was roughly handled for making the alleged assertion that no ticket was put out by the State convention, because, had it been put out, upon it would have been a negro as black as the "hinges of hell."

The negroes nominated a full negro State ticket, headed by the Rev. A. J. Warner of Birmingham, the most eloquent negro in the State. The other nominees are among the most prominent of their race. W. J. Stevens, a former McKinley delegate, was elected Chairman of a new State Committee. The negroes declare themselves divorced from the "Lily White" Republicans forever. They indorsed McKinley and assigned his failure to recognize them to ignorance. The ticket is the first full negro State ticket on record.

ANGRY MOB IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 16.—Yesterday Sol Jackson, Lewis Spier and another negro, were arrested for the crime of robbing an aged couple and burning their house. Late this afternoon a crowd of 500 men gathered at Wetumpka. Since they have been in jail two of the murderers, Jackson and Spier, confessed, and told where they buried the money, $1,200. The mob broke in the jail about 5 o'clock, but were unable to get into the inner cage, where the prisoners were.

The Sheriff telegraphed the Governor for troops, and at 6 o'clock to-night about ninety of the former members of the militia left here on a special train. A few minutes after 8 o'clock word was received that the mob succeeded in getting blacksmith's tools, broke open the cage, and secured the prisoners. The intention of the mob, it is stated, is to take them to the scene of the crime and hang them.

The military company will not reach Wetumpka in time to oppose the mob.

MANSCHANDA GETS 20 YEARS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 16.—George Manschanda, jointly indicted with Louis Roesel for the murder of James C. Pitts, in Summit, Sept. 9 last, received to-day a sentence of twenty years. Roesel was not so fortunate, for he was tried and convicted of the murder of Pitts, mostly on evidence given by Manschanda, and is under sentence of death.

Manschanda was brought into court by two constables. He had a very sore foot, and had to be supported by the officers. It was the day set for his trial, and his counsel, Graig Marsh, offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. Prosecutor N. G. G. English opposed this, and asked that Manschanda be put on trial for his life.

Judge Van Syckle said that the rule in America and Europe was that when a man turned State's evidence and furnished evidence sufficient to convict the person against whom he appeared, the State's witness could not be executed.

Turning to Manschanda the Court said that he would accept a plea of non vult from Manschanda, but remarked: "You are just as guilty as Roesel." Then the Court imposed the sentence, and Manschanda nearly fainted.

Had not Frank Bergen, counsel for Roesel, taken an appeal Roesel would have been hanged on June 3 last for his crime, but it will be several months now before his case is disposed of by the higher courts.

Attempted Murder in Alaska.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, June 12.—Mrs. Sarah Rowley, an Englishwoman, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to murder Postmaster Steele of Dyea. She learned her brother had left $100 for her with Postmaster Steele. When she asked him for it, he is said to have informed her it had been lost. She then borrowed a loaded revolver, and, aiming it at Steele, demanded her money. She was at once arrested and held under $5,000 bail for trial at Sitka. On the way to Skaguay she jumped overboard. Her husband leaped into the water to save her, and both narrowly escaped drowning.

GRAVESEND TRACK RACING

The Huguenot Won the Brooklyn Derby Very Easily from the Favorite, Previous.

A STAKE FOR JEAN BERAUD

Mr. Clay, Semper Ego, and Bona Dea Won on the Flat, and Forget Captured the Handicap Hurdle Race.

For the closing day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club Spring meeting the management had provided a most attractive card, with the Brooklyn Derby for three-year-olds and the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds as the features. The former was won by The Huguenot, who had been beaten in the Preakness Stakes on June 11 by Sly Fox, owing to the wretched riding of Spencer, as pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Jean Beraud won the Tremont Stakes, worth $8,000 to the winner, running in the colors of Sydney Paget, who recently purchased him from John Daly for a reputed price of $40,000 and a certain percentage of his winnings.

A good crowd was at the track to see the sport, though the sudden change in the weather kept away many of the feminine contingent, which has been unusually large for Gravesend meetings. But those who were on hand were all in the seventh heaven of happiness, as Sloan won the rich two-year-old stake with Jean Beraud.

It was no easy victory that Mr. Paget's new purchase had, though a victory by a neck is just as good, so far as the money-getting goes, as is a race won by lengths. Before the race it was gossiped all about that Jean Beraud would have to run better than ever he had before to beat Frohsinn, and John Madden, who owns the latter, told all his friends to back his colt to beat the thus-far champion of the year. Madden was not far out of the way, for, even though Frohsinn was beaten, he ran a grand, gold race and gave Jean Beraud, from whom, it is true, he was receiving ten pounds actual weight, the hardest race of his career, except, perhaps, the first race in which he ran at Morris Park, when, owing to a series of accidents, he was beaten by Counsellor Wernberg.

Full Course for Two-Year-Olds.

The stake was the first of the year in which the two-year-olds were asked to go the full course for animals of that age—three-quarters of a mile. When the start was effected Kingdon at once shot to the front with Jean Beraud and Miller a length behind him as the run down the backstretch was begun. When the turn was reached Sloan moved Beraud up alongside Kingdon and Sims took Frohsinn up so that he could catch the leaders, replacing Miller in third position. Frohsinn swung into the stretch on the rail, while Jean Beraud was on the outside and Kingdon in the middle of the track. It took but an instant for the other pair to dispose of Kingdon, and then Sims with Frohsinn went after Jean Beraud in dead earnest. There was a hard drive for the last furlong, the horses running well together, first one and then the other having the advantage. But just at the end Sloan managed to get a burst of speed out of Jean Beraud that enabled him to push that bay nose of his, with its long white strip, ahead of Frohsinn's brown snout. There were but two strides more, and in those two strides Beraud showed his gameness, and, sticking well to the business in hand, he rushed by the judges the length of his neck in front of Frohsinn. It was a good race for both horses, and so there was plenty of hearty applause for each when their jockeys rode back to make their weight in.

Because Sly Fox had beaten The Huguenot in the Preakness Stake there was the craziest kind of a tip out on Previous to beat the brother to Henry of Navarre in the Brooklyn Derby, even though every racegoer knows that Sly Fox is many points a better horse than Previous at any sort of racing. People seemed to forget the ridiculous fashion in which The Huguenot was ridden in that race, and so Previous went to the post the most absurd 2 to 5 favorite ever seen on a racetrack. It was another case of "the Dwyer money" driving common sense to the wind and making a stampede that had neither rhyme nor reason in it. It is true that the race was between The Huguenot and Previous, but that was because the three other starters were so very bad that all they could do was to fight for the third money.

A Farce at First.

As a matter of fact, the race was very much of a farce, Previous leading on sufferance for a mile of the journey of a mile and a half, with The Huguenot following comfortably and Latson chasing them at as respectable distances as could be expected of a three-year-old maiden. After the horses had passed the grand stand the first time, with Previous in the lead and The Huguenot under a restraining pull, and had entered the backstretch, the true status of Previous as a factor in the race was quickly shown. Spencer sent The Huguenot up alongside the Dwyer horse to "feel" of him. The Huguenot had no trouble in catching and keeping alongside him, so Spencer again took The Huguenot in hand. Sims gave Previous a touch of the gad and the Dwyer horse swished his tail resentfully. This was repeated on the far turn, when a mile and a quarter had been run. Then the homestretch was reached. Spencer loosed his hold on The Huguenot's head, and he romped away from Previous as if he had been standing still. In a dozen strides Previous was soundly beaten, and neither whip nor spur would induce him to go at racing speed. He was all out, and The Huguenot finished the run in an easy gallop. Previous was three lengths behind the winner and ten lengths in front of Latson, who had no trouble in beating Central Trust and Handball, the only other starters. It was a very commonplace race, much such as the Western Derbys have degenerated into as a result of the excess of two-year-old racing.

Of the four other races, the hurdle race, at two miles, which wound up the day's sport, seemed to be the most interesting. There were five starters, and two tumbles. Brown Red fell on the second run through the backstretch and then went out of business. Just after this, Valorous went to the front and seemed to have the race in hand, when he struck the last hurdle and rolled over when the prize was nearly in her grasp. Wynn, who rode the mare, caught her head, slipped into the saddle while she was struggling to her feet, and drove her to the finish in time to get the third money from Hats Off. But Forget and Baby Bill both beat her home. It was a clever bit of horsemanship that Wynn showed, and won for him the heartiest applause of the day.

Mr. Clay, Semper Ego, and Bona Dea all made runaway affairs of their respective races, being so much superior to their fields in each instance that there was hardly the semblance of a struggle.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing; with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Mr. Clay, Hardy Campbell's br. c., by Darebin-Miss Clay, 110½ pounds, $1,200, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Lepida, W. C. Daly's b. f., 97, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 115, 4 to 1.....(Williams)

Dr. Parker, 104, 5 to 1, (Jackson;) King's Pride, 100, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Strangest, 104, 60 to 1, (Garrigan,) and Falsefian, 112, 15 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a furlong. Time—1:55¾.

1—Semper Ego, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5 years, by Logic-La Syphide, 123 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Howard Mann, Carruthers & McDonald's b. h., 6, 119, 25 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Hamilton)
3—Isidor, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 4, 122, 4 to 1.....(Sims)

Tragedian, 4, 126, 2 to 1, (Williams;) Merlin, 3, 94, 60 to 1, (O'Connor;) Atlantus, 4, 101, 20 to 1, (Maher,) and Ben Eder, 5, 121, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won handily by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $10,000, of which $1,500 to second and $500 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15.

1—Jean Beraud, Sydney Pagent's b. c., by His Highness-Carrie C., 125 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Sloan)
2—Frohsinn, J. E. Madden's br. c.,... 115, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, 20 to 1.....(Williams)

Miller, 115, 15 to 1, (Doggett,) and Croker, 115, 40 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, of $10,000, for three-year-olds, of which $1,500 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:37¼.

1—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 122 pounds, 11 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Spencer)
2—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 117, 2 to 5 and 1 to 6.....(Sloan)
3—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 117, 60 to 1.....(Littlefield)

Central Trust, 117, 60 to 1, (Taral,) and Handball, 117, 50 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a canter by three lengths; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., by Esher-Sis O'Lee, 100 pounds, $900, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloan)
2—Handpress, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 101, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Lydian, James Galway's ch. g., 98, 6 to 1.....(Songer)

Prince Auckland, 101, 12 to 1, (Bergen;) Sensational, 101, 4 to 1, (E. Jones;) Rappahannock, 106, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Helmsdale, 103, 15 to 1, (Coyle;) Landaman, 100, 7 to 1, (Sims,) and Law Ryan, 98, 15 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle Handicap. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Two miles. Time—3:55.

1—Forget, P. R. & T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 5 years, by Exile-Forever, 151 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(English)
2—Baby Bill, L. Waterbury's ch. g., 8, 139, 8 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Owens)
3—Valorous, W. C. Eustis's br. f., 4, 132, 6 to 1.....(Wynn)

Hats Off, 4, 139, 25 to 1, (T. Murphy,) also ran. Brown Red, 8, 130, 8 to 1, (Finnegan,) fell and did not go the course.

Won in a drive by two lengths; a length between second and third.

RACING AT ASCOT HEATH.

Lorillard-Beresford Stable's Sandia Wins the Thirty-fifth New Biennial Stakes.

LONDON, June 16.—At the third day's racing at Ascot Heath to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old brown gelding Sandia won the second year of the thirty-fifth new Biennial Stakes.

This race is of 15 sovereigns each, 10 sovereigns forfeit, and 500 sovereigns added, for three and four years olds, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes.

Five horses ran over the course, (the old mile,) and the following was the result in detail:

The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. g. Sandia.....1
Lord Rosebery's three-year-old ch. c. Tom Cringle, and Sir Tatton Sykes's three-year-old b. c. La Fere.....Dead heat

The Gold Cup was won by M. J. de Bremond's chestnut colt Elf II.

The Gold Cup is a race for three-year-olds and upward, value 1,000 sovereigns, with 3,000 sovereigns in specie in addition, out of which the second shall receive 700 sovereigns and the third 300 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, half forfeit. Eight horses ran over the course, starting at the Cup Post and going once around, (about two miles and a half,) and the result in detail was as follows:

M. J. de Bremond's ch. c Elf II.....1
Mr. Dobell's six-year-old cn. h. The Rush....2
P. Torterolo's aged ch. h. Cartouche III.....3

The Rous Memorial Stakes was won by Mr. Fairie's four-year-old bay colt Eager.

This event is of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, to the Rous Memorial Fund, with 1,000 sovereigns added; for three-year-olds and upward; the second to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes.

There were six starters over the course, New Mile, (seven furlongs and one hundred and sixty-six yards,) and the result in detail was as follows:

Mr. Fairie's four-year-old b. c. Eager.....1
The Lorillard-Beresford Stable's four-year-old br. g. Sandia.....2
Mr. H. McCalmont's three-year-old b. c. Argosy.....3

Phil Dwyer Sells Some Racers.

P. J. Dwyer disposed of a lot of his horses in training at an auction sale held at the paddock of the Brooklyn Jockey Club before the races yesterday. The three-year-old Sanders, by Hanover-Constantinople, was sold after lively bidding, to A. J. Alexandre, a new-comer to the racing fraternity, and connected with the socially well-known Alexandre family of this city, for $5,200. The mare Miss Miriam, by Iroquois-Tullahoma, was bought by Sydney Paget for $2,000, and will be put to jumping. Handpress, a three-year-old son of Hanover and Pomona, was bought by J. Hynes for $1,300, and E. Peters paid $600 for Holdon, by Sir Dixon-Dapnne, a two-year-old that has done nothing so far. Jockey "Sam" Doggett paid $500 each for two other two-year-olds, Hopkins and Miriam Claire, both by Hanover. The rest of the animals disposed of fetched small figures.

New Turf Guide.

No. 5 of the Official Turf Guide, with a complete record of all races up to May 15, was issued yesterday. To say that it is as complete as usual is enough for racegoers.

MISS JONES THE WINNER.

Daughter of the Nevada Senator May Become Tennis Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Miss Marion Jones of Nevada, daughter of the United States Senator from that State, this afternoon won the final round of the championship tennis tournament at Wissahickon Heights. Her opponent was Miss Helen Crump of Philadelphia. By winning the final round to-day, Miss Jones has the right to challenge the present champion of the United States, Miss Juliette Atkinson, of New York. Miss Jones and Miss Atkinson will meet to-morrow afternoon to decide the championship.

The match to-day between Miss Jones and Miss Crump was not up to championship form. Miss Jones at times was somewhat erratic. Her strongest point was her driving. Miss Crump was almost continually on the defensive, and her backhand strokes were lamentably weak. In the mixed doubles event for the championship the best performances to-day were by Miss Neeley of Chicago and Mr. Fischer of New York, who beat Miss Juliette Atkinson and Mr. Thurber of New York in a royal battle. To-morrow Miss Neeley and Mr. Fischer will meet Miss Chapman and J. B. Hill of Philadelphia after the final round for the championship.

The final round of the woman's doubles for the championship will also be played to-morrow. The score to-day follow:

Ladies' Singles, Championship—Final Round—Miss Marion Jones, Nevada, beat Miss Helen Crump, Philadelphia, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss C. B. Neeley, Chicago, and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Miss Arnold and F. D. Hovey, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Chapman and J. B. Hill, Philadelphia, beat Miss Kathleen Atkinson, New York, and W. Jordan, Philadelphia, 7—9, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss C. B. Neeley, Chicago, and E. P. Fischer, New York, beat Miss Juliette Atkinson and R. D. Thurber, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

LIVERPOOL TENNIS CONTEST.

Hobart, the American, Meets Mr. Topham and Defeats Him.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.—In the Northern lawn tennis championship contests to-day at the Liverpool cricket grounds, at Aigburth, in the gentlemen's singles, second round, Mr. Clarence Hobart, the American player, met Mr. Topham and defeated him—6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

In the gentlemen's doubles, second round, the Doherty brothers defeated Messrs. Hobart and Bouchel—12—10, 6—4, 6—1.

In the ladies' doubles, Miss Martin and Mrs. Kirby defeated Mrs. Ottley and Mrs. Hobart, with the following score: 6-0, 6-1.

CHESS PLAYERS IN VIENNA.

Eleventh Round Completed with 99 Games Registered.

VIENNA, June 16.—The games in the international chess tournament left adjourned from previous rounds were finished to-day, the results being as follows:

Blackburne and Tschigorin drew; Schiffers beat Showalter, Steinitz lost to Walbrodt, and Maroczy vanquished Burn.

These games complete the eleventh round, 99 games having been registered so far.

Here follow the scores of all the contestants up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7½	2½	Pillsbury	7	3
Baird	2	8	Schiffers	4½	5½
Blackburne	4	6	Schlechter	4	7
Burn	6	4	Showalter	3½	6½
Caro	3½	7½	Steinitz	5	6
Halprin	4½	6½	Tarrasch	8½	1½
Janowski	6½	3½	Trenchard	2½	7½
Lipke	5½	5½	Tschigorin	7	4
Marco	4½	6½	Walbrodt	6½	3½
Maroczy	6½	4½			

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Easily Defeat the Quakers in an Uninteresting Game.

SEYMOUR'S CLEVER PITCHING

Eleven of the Visitors Succumbed to His Curves—Platt Was Wild and Received Poor Support.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	33	15	.688
Boston	32	17	.653
Cleveland	30	18	.625
Baltimore	27	18	.600
Chicago	27	22	.551
Pittsburg	26	23	.531
New York	25	23	.521
Philadelphia	19	26	.422
Brooklyn	18	27	.400
Washington	18	31	.367
St. Louis	16	31	.340
Louisville	15	35	.300

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Baltimore, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 1.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
St. Louis-Louisville game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Philadelphia in New York.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Chicago.
Louisville in St. Louis.

The Philadelphia team could not have played a much poorer game than they did against the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday had they tried. The Quakers were appropriately named the "Slowtown Aggregation," and their lifeless style of playing, poor base running, and many ludicrous misplays made them appear like a lot of selling platers alongside the New Yorks, who played a pretty fast fielding game. Platt, the left-handed pitcher, who faced the local team, seemed to lose sight of the plate, and at several stages of the game gave bases on balls in "bunches," as one sleepy spectator put it. The New Yorks made only nine hits, but they would probably have added to this number if Platt had been able to locate the plate oftener. His wildness, coupled with some errors and hits, gave the New Yorks an easy victory.

The visitors' futile efforts to play ball in the eighth inning was like a burlesque on the game. Cooley and McFarland vied with each other as to which could do the most damage, while Platt contributed three bases on balls.

Seymour was after the strike-out record, and succeeded in retiring eleven men on strikes, failing by one to equal Doheny's record. Cooley and Platt fell before Seymour's illusive "drop" three times, and Flick twice failed to connect with the ball. Seymour received good support, particularly by Hartman and Davis.

The New Yorks again displayed weakness in making hits when the bases were occupied. Twice in the early innings the three bases were occupied, but the necessary hit to bring in some runs was wanting. Score.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Cooley, cf	0	0	1	0	2
Tiernan, lf	1	0	2	0	0	D'glass, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Joyce, 1b	2	1	8	1	0	Deleh'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	3	3	1	La Joie, 2b	0	0	4	4	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	1	0	Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	0
McCr'ry, rf	1	1	0	0	0	McFarl'd, c	1	1	4	3	1
Hartm'n, 3b	2	1	1	5	0	Cross, ss	1	2	4	3	2
Warner, c	3	2	11	0	0	Eberfield, 3b	0	1	0	0	2
Seymour, p	1	3	0	3	0	Platt, p	1	0	0	5	1
Total	11	9	27	13	2	Total	3	7	24	15	9

New York	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	..	—11
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3

Earned run—New York, 1. Two-base hit—Eberfield. Stolen bases—Gleason, 2; Joyce, 2; Hartman, Warner. Passed balls—New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off Platt, 10. Struck out—By Seymour, 11; by Platt, 4. Passed balls—McFarland, 2; Warner, 1. Wild pitch—Seymour. Left on bases—New York, 11; Philadelphia, 8. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Joyce, Van Haltren. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler. Attendance, 2,000.

BALTIMORE WINS IN BROOKLYN.

The Local Team Lost Through Errors by La Chance and Grim.

Misplays by La Chance and Grim proved costly for the Brooklyns in their game with Baltimore at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. In the eighth inning La Chance's error enabled the visitors to tie the score, and Grim's poor throw to second and a single by Jennings in the ninth inning gave them the winning run. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	2	1	2	0	0	McGraw, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0
LaCh'ce, ss	0	0	1	5	1	Jennings, ss	1	2	3	3	0
Sheckard, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Kelley, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Tucker, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	DeMont, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
Hallman, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	McGann, 1b	1	1	11	2	0
Shindle, 3b	0	1	1	0	2	Holmes, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Grim, c	1	1	5	1	1	R'binson, c	1	3	7	0	0
Miller, p	1	2	0	5	0	Nops, p	2	1	0	1	0
Total	5	8	27	16	2	Total	6	10	27	12	2

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1—6

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hit—Griffin. Double plays—LaChance, Hallman, and Tucker; Jennings and McGann. Sacrifice hits—Grim. First base on balls—Off Miller, 3; off Nops, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Kelley, Keeler, and Tucker. Struck out—By Miller, 3; by Nops, 3. Left on bases—Brookly

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A CHANCE FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

A large majority of the Republican members of the House of Representatives —some 140—have put themselves on record in favor of the bill reported from the Banking and Currency Committee. If, then, the bill can be brought to a vote before the adjournment of Congress, it will probably pass the House. For every reason of National advantage and political expediency it should pass, and by the strongest vote that can possibly be secured for it.

The considerations of political expediency are not of so great essential importance, but they are obvious, and even the dullest Republican leaders should be able to see them and act upon them. The Democratic Party is to-day hopelessly committed to the doctrine of free silver and paper inflation. On that issue they suffered defeat in 1896. They will be defeated every time that the issue is made perfectly clear and the Republicans are united for sound principle. The only chance of a temporary success for the Democrats and a reverse for the Republicans lies in differences among or in compromises by the latter. If the House shall pass the currency reform bill, it becomes the platform, on that subject, of the party. Practically it takes the currency question out of politics, because it insures an impregnable position for the Republicans. If the Republicans in Congress were quite without definite opinions on the subject, it would still be the shrewdest possible politics to pass the bill.

The considerations of National advantage are, of course, far more important. Fortunately the duty they impose is in complete harmony with the interest of the majority party. The bill which is now before the House is not, in our judgment, as good a bill as that perfected by the Financial Convention of Indianapolis, but it is on the same lines and it goes far enough to achieve in the long run the ends sought by the convention. It is heartily supported by the representatives of the convention. The main purpose of the bill is the gradual replacement of our varied, confusing, and dangerous mass of Government paper through the agency of the banks of the country by a currency consisting of gold, of a fixed quantity of silver, and of banknotes absolutely secure, redeemable and continually redeemed in gold at the option of the holder. This change will be made under the operation of the bill without any contraction of the currency, without any increase of the bonded debt, without cost to the Government, without the least risk to the noteholder, with the certainty of ample currency at all times to meet the legitimate requirements of trade automatically.

There are two sources of danger—and from both of them the peril and injury have already been very great—in our present situation. One of these is the burden resting upon the Government to keep all forms of currency at par with gold, while the Government has no power either to regulate the pressure or to provide means to meet it. The other is the tendency, in the crises to which this situation is sure to give rise, to resort to some measure of inflation which only renders the ultimate trouble greater. As to both these matters the operation of the bill now before the House will be sure and beneficent. In the first place, it is made the interest of the banks of the country to assume the gradual redemption of outstanding Government paper, relieving the Treasury completely from the burden imposed upon it and from the still greater evil of doubt and distrust as to the possibility of completely meeting that burden. In the second place, it is made the interest of the banks to supply a currency entirely and always safe in exactly the volume which the real needs of the country require.

This last named result is obtained by a provision which THE TIMES has long urged and which is now for the first time embodied in a bill actually reported for passage. The banks are authorized to issue three forms of notes. First are the "National reserve" notes, which they obtain on the deposit with the Treasury of the United States legal-tender notes. Second, are notes issued to the par value of bonds deposited, as at present. Third, are "National currency" notes, issued on the assets of the bank and subject to an increased tax as they increase in volume. The first two kinds of notes are redeemable through the Treasury in gold; the third kind are redeemable by the banks, on presentation at a centre named for each district. And here comes in the provision to which we refer. No bank is allowed to pay out the notes of any bank not in the same redemption district with itself. Thus the notes of New York banks, while perfectly available for trade payments or deposit in the South or West, would, as soon as deposited, be sent back for redemption by the bank in which they were deposited, and the same process, reversed, would take place with Western or Southern notes finding their way to New York. In this way there can be no congestion of bank currency in the large centres, while in every district the banks can issue all the notes that can be used in that district. This is on the principle of redemption that under the old Suffolk bank system kept the banknotes of New England sound, safe, and ample during the most trying times. Taken with the other provisions of the bill, it makes it a measure the passage of which will be a National blessing, and the importance of which is quite as great as that of any measure called for by the war.

VICIOUS FROM THE BEGINNING.

Against the annexation of Hawaii as a war measure, suggested and justified by the exigencies of war, very little would or could be said. For the National defense or the speedier defeat of the enemy we could afford to override tradition and take up problems to be solved in the future.

But the annexation of these islands is not a war necessity. That is an impudent pretense. The suggestion is not an outcome of the war. It originated long ago with a set of plotters and schemers. A vulgar money job lies at the bottom of the transaction. That makes the effort to sneak the thing through as a measure of patriotism peculiarly nauseating. It is the motive of the original annexationists even more than the annexation itself that offends and disgusts.

If the dispatches from Washington do not misstate his attitude, about the most ardent annexationist of all is the President of the United States.

IHE WORK OF THE VESUVIUS.

The work done by the pneumatic guns of the Vesuvius at Santiago de Cuba justifies the conclusion of the Ordnance Board in 1894, expressed in its report on the three dynamite guns accepted for the fortifications at Sandy Hook, that "the 15-inch gun as a projector of charges of 200 to 500 pounds assumes its proper place in the class of torpedo throwers, and upon its merits in such a class it should be judged." The tremendous violence of the explosions caused by the 200-pound charges of gun-cotton fired at the Spanish position by the Vesuvius supplies a good basis for judging the merits of this class of gun and projectile. We see clearly the difference, in theory and practice, between the 8-inch and 13-inch guns of a battleship and the 15-inch guns of the Vesuvius. The battleship's guns destroy by the battering of a sustained fire; they are expected to remain long in action and to be fired many times. The guns of the Vesuvius utterly wreck and destroy anything they can hit with one of their terrible shells. The men within a Spanish fort may keep up a heavy fire though the Oregon and the Indiana are constantly pounding its walls. Let the Vesuvius explode 500 pounds of gun cotton within the works and the fort and its garrison are instantly annihilated. Nothing remains but dust and pulp.

It is the function of vessels of the Vesuvius type to deliver the finishing blow. They are properly classed, therefore, with the torpedo boats, and not with the ships that go into action for the purpose of delivering a broadside or turret fire and keeping it up until the enemy is crushed. The Vesuvius crushes at one blow precisely like a torpedo or a submarine mine. She resembles a torpedo boat, moreover, in being defenseless against a heavy fire. If she is hit hard it is the end of her.

The tremendous efficiency of shells charged with a large quantity of high explosives had often been demonstrated in experimental firing. The safety of the pneumatic gun and the trustworthiness of the fuses used for the shells were also established before the test of the Vesuvius at Santiago. What she proved there was her ability to get near enough to a shore fortification to reach it with her guns, which have an effective range of only about one mile and a half. Under cover of darkness, with the Oregon's searchlights serving the double purpose of illuminating her target and screening her from observation, she was able to explode two shells on the hill where the Spanish battery was placed, and to send one shell over the hill to the anchorage of the Furor and the Pluton. The first use of the pneumatic gun in actual war appears to have had results that will greatly increase professional interest in this arm.

The prediction will naturally be made that the Vesuvius will be a highly useful ship when we bombard Havana. It would seem to be possible for her to creep up to her range hidden and sheltered behind one of the big battleships and then poke her nose out long enough to discharge three of her shells into or at Morro Castle. The very great influence of 500 pounds of exploding gun-cotton in convincing an enemy that it is time to give up the fight justifies taking a good deal of risk. The Vesuvius has been considered the handiest craft we possess for destroying submarine mines. Her success on Tuesday night proves that she can countermine the channel of the harbor of Santiago at any time. At Havana and later at Cadiz we may hear further from the Vesuvius.

THE MARINES AT GUANTANAMO.

It is not often in war that marines appear not as "single spies" but "in battalions." The theoretical justification of the sea-soldier is that he is rather a sea-policeman. The fact that he does not readily fraternize with the seamen, or rather they with him, is a positive recommendation for this function, and is imagined to secure his loyalty to those "abaft the mast" in case of mutiny. As for the officering of the marines, it was formerly regarded in most services as a place for the exclusive and uncontrolled operation of "pull," to which scions of influential families could be consigned, as to an agreeable asylum for the feeble-minded, since it was not necessary to them to know anything. This function is now performed by the staff departments of the volunteer army, and it has been no longer performed in the corps of marines since the excellent practice began of assigning to that corps graduates of the Naval Academy who were supernumerary in the line of the navy.

The exploit of the marines at Guantanamo Bay is of very great value as cultivating an "esprit de corps" in a corps which has had very few opportunities of cultivating an "esprit." Yet the behavior of these marines is as worthy of commemoration as that of the British marines of the Wager, who were abandoned to die upon an island because there was no room for them in the boats, and whom STEVENSON has celebrated. They were disembarked to prepare for the landing of a larger force, and this force, by reason of a want of co-ordination between the army and the navy, did not appear when it was expected. Their service must have seemed to the marines a forlorn hope. They found themselves left to confront unsupported a hostile force many times their own number and capable of being indefinitely reinforced. They could have saved themselves by re-embarking. It seems to have been by their own choice and that of their officers that they staid on shore. For days and nights together they were kept in a condition of ceaseless vigilance by repeated attacks. Some were killed and all were in imminent jeopardy, from which they might have relieved themselves. But to re-embark and haul down the flag after they had once raised it seemed to them shameful and impossible. It was for this sentiment that all of them risked and some of them lost their lives. This is the spirit that wins battles and makes successful wars. When the history of this war comes to be written it will contain many bright pages but none brighter than that which describes the gallantry and the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice which marked the marines who landed on the shores of Guantanamo Bay.

THE "PAN-AMERICAN BANK."

It is not necessary to accept all the predictions of the advocates of the bill for chartering a "Pan-American Bank" in order to see the curious futility of most of the arguments against it in the Senate. Our own judgment is that the charter simply gives an opportunity for the organization of a banking company the success of which will depend altogether on conditions with which the charter has very little to do. If there is a good chance of profit in the business which the bank is authorized to perform, if its capital is sufficient and its management is energetic, prudent, and intelligent, then it will succeed and its success will unquestionably be advantageous to the trade of the United States. But there is nothing in the charter that will of itself enable the bank to do the business now done through London any more quickly, safely, and cheaply than London can do it. The charter merely gives the chance to try it.

But the opposition to the bill rests mainly on the queer notion which was expressed by Senator PETTUS, Democrat, of Alabama, and Mr. TELLER, who still calls himself a "Silver Republican"—namely, that the bank would "concentrate power in the hands of a few men to the destruction of the masses," and was "calculated to stimulate gambling transactions like those which had recently occurred in Chicago." The bank will require a good deal of money; there is no doubt about that, and the men who have a great deal of money are not so numerous as those who have little or none. Men with money possess power whether they run a bank or not, and they can use it, if they choose, to destroy the masses; but if they did, it would be poor business because there is no profit in it. And undoubtedly they can gamble with their money, though they cannot as readily gamble through a bank, but if they gamble without reference to the laws of supply and demand, as Mr. LEITER did, they will, like him, come to grief. The bank charter will not enable them to defy those laws with impunity.

The proposition accepted by Mr. FORAKER, in charge of the bill, to make the law general, affording all an opportunity to engage in international banking, is undoubtedly sound.

POTATO SORTING AT JACKSONVILLE.

There is more than meets the eye in the simple recital of the inspection of potatoes at Jacksonville. A large number of potatoes having fallen under suspicion of being unfit for food, Gen. FITZHUGH LEE has detailed three officers of his staff to inspect the same, and to condemn those to which suspicion justly attaches. Two Majors and a Lieutenant have been assigned to this useful but humble task.

It may at first sight seem rather a waste of staff officers to assign them to this particular service, but when it is considered who the staff officers in question are the choice seems wise and fortunate. They are Major RUSSELL HARRISON, Major HOBART, and Lieut. ALGERNON SARTORIS. With the latter we are not forbidden to sympathize since it does not appear either that he was jumped or that he applied to be jumped over the heads of more deserving and competent persons. But with the Majors it is different. They intrigued to be put over better men, and for his sins they were assigned to Gen. LEE. How to keep them from doing some serious harm by undertaking duties to which they were incompetent must have been a grievous and anxious problem for that conscientious man, when suddenly, as from heaven, there was let down upon him this consignment of damaged potatoes. Here was an opportunity to keep the civilians out of mischief, of which he availed himself with the promptness of genius. And accordingly here are two Majors and a Lieutenant, the descendants of two Presidents and a Vice President, harmlessly and even usefully employed in applying simple tactics and olfactory tests to the suspected tubers.

Sorting potatoes is not in itself an alluring occupation, nor does it call for intellect or skill of a high order. It does not become more attractive when the hired men appointed to it are known as a "board of survey." In the country it is assigned to the hired man or the children of the house upon rainy days. In the city it is performed by a grocer's boy at a maximum wage of $4 per week, distinctly less, we need not say, than the pay of a Major or even of a Lieutenant. There is a possibility that a grocer might not find any one of these potato sorters of Jacksonville worthy of the hire of his assistant. On the other hand, the taxpayer might complain that potatoes could be effectually sorted by much cheaper persons than the beneficiaries of the several pulls which have deposited the potato sorters now in question upon the hands of Gen. LEE.

The taxpayer would be wrong. The great point is to keep the amateurs of the staff from doing harm. These amateurs can do no harm in the employment which their General has assigned them, except in passing bad potatoes or rejecting good. Some errors in each direction they will doubtless commit at first, but in the process of time, if they apply themselves faithfully, they will attain a professional expertness as Commissaries of Subsistence from the purely potato-sorting point of view. Their opportunities will be ample. For it is declared, and the declaration sets the wisdom of Gen. LEE in a still stronger light, that there are "hundreds of barrels" of the suspected esculents. This task should occupy the board of survey for days and even weeks, if it is conscientiously performed, and during all this period it will not be necessary for Gen. LEE to think up anything else for them to do. If he could only find potato-sorting enough to keep all the amateurs of the staff employed until the end of the war he would have solved triumphantly one of its most perplexing problems.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Amid all the anger and humiliation caused by the arrival, day by day, of reports revealing the existence of incompetency or worse in certain departments of our military service, we still have the consolation of seeing that the fighters themselves and the men who lead them into action have boundless courage, fervent patriotism, and the combination of strength and intelligence that alone makes heroism of practical value. These are the things that count, and, though the story of that shameful exhibition on the road from Tampa to the shore, and the other stories of troops lacking food and uniforms, and even arms, fully justify all the reprehension, fierce or contemptuous, that they have received, still there is no excuse in them for anything like despair as to the Nation's future. Deplorable as these evils are, they can be remedied easily, and will be, as soon as the people realize their duty and exert their influence in State capitals and at Washington. The men on whom the United States really depend for success and prosperity have suffered from the crimes and follies of politicians, but no injury either permanent or material has been done. It is not that they are still ready to die for their country—the Spaniards can do that as well as the Americans; the important fact is that they risk and meet death effectively. The Merrimac's crew had no idea of selling their lives for barren glory. They took the ship into the channel regardless of peril, but when the work was done they thought of themselves again, and paddled as fast as they could out of the line of fire. So the marines at Guantanamo, instead of simply holding the hill until the guerrillas had picked them all off, as men as brave but less energetic would have done, made a rush against the confident besiegers, and, despite the alarming odds, changed a precarious foothold on the cliff to a possession of the harbor, which, for the time, at least, is undisputed. This is heroism of a better sort than that displayed by MONTOJO and his sailors at Manila; it is heroism that makes much of victory and comparatively little of a death that is merely glorious.

—People who put their names to the petition of the Ramapo Water Company must have reasoned thus: "The city needs more water; this company could supply it; therefore, the company should get the contract it wants." That's a pretty fair syllogism, if you speak the words quickly enough, and take care not to give them any thought, but even a vague memory of the rules laid down by the Good Bishop WHATELY, or any other logician, will enable one to tear such reasoning all to pieces. Here's a syllogism that will stand inspection: "Experience has proved that private corporations will always exploit without mercy the cities whose water supply they control; a private corporation is trying to get control of New York's water supply; therefore, the private corporation should hear the order, 'Right about face, march!'"

—More light on the ethics and rules of cable-cutting has resulted from the careful attention that the subject has received abroad. It seems that present problems were foreseen as long ago as 1878, when the Institut de Droit International at Paris appointed a committee, of which M. RENAULT was Chairman, to consider the whole subject of the protection of cables, both in peace and in war; and at its Brussels meeting, in 1879, it carefully discussed the exhaustive report of its committee, and voted certain "conclusions," notably the following: "The submarine telegraphic cable which unites two neutral territories is inviolable. It is to be desired that, when telegraphic communication must cease as the result of a state of war, the measures taken should be strictly limited to the acts necessary to prevent the use of the line, and that after the necessity ceases repairs should be made at once, or as soon as hostilities cease." It was in no small measure due to the initiative of the institut that diplomatic conferences were held at Paris, which in 1882 produced a draft convention for the protection of cables, not restricted in its operation to time of peace; and in 1884 the actual convention, which is so restricted. It may not be generally known that in 1864, before the difficulties of the subject were thoroughly appreciated, a convention was signed, though it never became operative, by which Brazil, Haiti, Italy, and Portugal undertook to recognize the "neutrality" in time of war of a cable to be laid by one BALESTRINI. So, in 1869, the United States was desirous of concluding a general convention which should assimilate the destruction of cables in the high seas to piracy, and should continue to be in force in time of war. The Brussels conference of 1874 avoided any mention of "cables sous-marins."

PERSONAL.

—It is a somewhat curious fact that FRANCIS SCOTT KEY was honored with a stately monument by California long before even the foundation of one was laid for him by his own State, Maryland. A great arch and STORY'S statue have stood in Golden Gate Park at San Francisco more than ten years while it was only this week that the cornerstone of a fitting memorial was placed in the old cemetery at Frederick. The poet has never been forgotten by the Marylanders, however, and on Tuesday a great number of them gathered about his grave and took part in the exercises which marked the approaching completion of a work which really began when the first contributions were received for representation in stone and bronze of the State's affection for the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Maryland Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the monument, Iowa sent $400, Illinois $200, and individual gifts made up an aggregate of $10,000. The cornerstone was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies, in which Gen. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master of Maryland, was assisted by the officers of the local lodges. A chorus of seventy-five children, all dressed in white and wearing sashes of the National colors, sang the verses that KEY penciled on an old envelope in 1814, when the rising sun revealed the flag on Fort McHenry had not been lowered to the English cannon. Then there was an address by Dr. EDWARD NELSON, and much cheering by the assembled multitude. The monument, which will be unveiled on Aug. 9, is to be a bronze statue of the poet, the work of ALEXANDER DOYLE of New York, and it will stand on a massive pedestal of Massachusetts granite. At the base of the pedestal is a bronze group of three figures, the principal one representing the Goddess of Patriotism holding a flag. On her left is the figure of a boy, fourteen or fifteen years old, standing, his hands resting on a sword, and representing war. On the other side is the figure of a child, about five years old, representing song or music. In its left hand it holds a lyre, and with the right hand grasps the folds of the overhanging flag by which it is partly enveloped. Beneath the group is carved the seal of Maryland, surrounded by laurel and resting on a palm branch that extends across the face of the stone. In the rear of the monument, resting on its base, is a tablet bearing the text of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

—Before indulging in any more fierce criticism of the Booth window just placed in the Church of the Transfiguration, it might be well for Rochesterians and other sensitive persons, whose piety wouldn't be the worse for a little fresh air, to ponder carefully the fact, apparently unknown to them, that in the same church there has been for twenty years another window which perpetuates the memory of an actor. It bears not only the name, but the features, accurately portrayed, of HARRY MONTAGUE. This window, so far as anybody remembers, never excited any adverse comment, and it has worked no visible injury to the officiating clergymen or the occupants of the pews.

—According to a letter just received from Danville, Penn., by the mother of FRANK N. KRAMER, who is on the Petrel in Manila Bay, the orders which Admiral DEWEY received from Secretary LONG read as follows: "War has begun. Proceed at once to Manila and begin operations. Direct your attention to all Spanish warships, which you must capture or destroy." This troubles us. Did Mr. KRAMER edit in those "begins" because of a natural reluctance to write "commence," or were the "commences" edited in by some cable operator with false ideas as to the language a great official ought to use? If the first supposition is true, the Petrel man has rendered himself unpopular at Washington; in the other case, THE TIMES was hasty in its criticism of Secretary LONG. But there is other matter of interest in Mr. KRAMER'S letter. He tells how the men on the fleet felt after the battle. "We know," he writes, "that the world will not believe the actual facts of this day's work, because it seems incredible. We can't realize it yet ourselves, and won't for some time to come. We are all crazy with joy—can't eat, sleep, or do anything but wander around, hugging each other, and shaking hands with ourselves." Here is a passage that hints at the thoroughness with which the Admiral prepared for conflict: "The paper I am writing on I picked up on the Don Juan of Austria, with a lot of other relics. All the paper and such stuff we had we heaved over the side before we went into action." The Spanish paper did well enough, however, for on it the young man could set down: "The Petrel sent a boat ashore after the white flag went up and burned eight cruisers and gunboats. I was in the boat, was the second man to put foot on the breastworks of Cavité, and helped set fire to those beautiful ships. Am too excited to write much, except to tell you that I have gone through one of the hottest naval battles ever fought and came out all O. K., covered with powder, dirt, and glory Am almost crazy with joy."

CURRENT NOTES.

Dartmouth College has received a portrait of Samuel Gray, one of the four men who were graduated in its first class of 1771. The picture was presented to the college by Mrs. Charlotte G. Lathrop of Windham, Conn.

* * *

There is reported to be a widespread desire among the lake seamen, especially firemen, to enlist for service on the purchased dynamite cruiser Buffalo, their patriotic eagerness taking that direction because of the name of the ship, and their desire to sustain the fair fame of the lake city.

* * *

Mr. Frank B. Sanborn is credited with suggesting a salt-water Presidential ticket for 1900—George Dewey and Richmond P. Hobson. The fact that Lieut. Hobson, by reason of youth, will not be eligible to the office of Vice President at that time does not seem to have disturbed Mr. Sanborn's cogitations.

* * *

Forty survivors of the crew of the famous United States ship Kearsarge are to have a reunion in Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday.

* * *

Gov. Tanner of Illinois and some wealthy friends of his in Chicago have lately been on a trip to Boisé City, Idaho, to examine a gold mine in its vicinity, which interested persons had assured them would yield $30,000 to the ton.

* * *

Profs. Charles W. Dodge and Henry E. Lawrence of the University of Rochester have lately made an extensive Western tour for the purpose of examining the laboratories of several colleges with the view of combining their improvements and excellences in a building designed to be erected at Rochester.

* * *

Miss Marion Hovey of Boston has given $5,000 to the town of Gloucester, Mass., to be held as a fund, the interest of which shall be given to a graduate of the High School to aid him in defraying the expenses of a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Miss Hovey has before done much for the schools of Gloucester.

THE POPULAR WAR LOAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me as an old admirer of THE TIMES to say that, although I find your article, "The Popular Feature of the Loan," entirely correct, I contend that a direct loss of several millions of dollars will turn into a gain for the country if only a small percentage of the extreme silver men could be induced to own United States bonds, and could thereby be given an object lesson of the difference of issuing gold bonds instead of such payable in coin. People in possession of small amounts of the country's debt will get a better understanding of their country's finances. ERNEST MULLER.
New York, June 16, 1898.

Toleration.

From The Boston Herald.

That saintly little Quaker woman Lucretia Mott, who years ago used to appear from time to time on the platform of anti-slavery conventions in Boston, had in her, for all her sweetness, a fire of sacred wrath, that now and then would flash like lightning from a serene sky.

"Toleration! I hate the odious word," she one day flamed out in reply to a speaker who had been putting in a plea for that eminently respectable, though halfway, kind of virtue. "The very idea of submitting in a superior way to the duty of tolerating another's views, it is downright insult! What claim has any one to arrogant airs of tolerating me, as though I were a variety of bad smell or infectious malaria he has made up his mind to bear with, so long as I can't be got rid of, thereby remanding me and my views to the same category with measles, chicken pox, and other immature diseases of childhood. I demand for my convictions not toleration, but a fair hearing, rational argument, a candid effort at their appreciation. Their truth or their falsity, this is the sole tribunal to which I appeal, and before that tribunal alone I bow in respect."

Baneful Work of Demagogues.

From The Syracuse Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in a comprehensive view of the military weakness of the United States, attributes the shameful condition to the influence of three classes—the "labor" demagogues, who feared that soldiers might be used sometimes to enforce the laws; selfish Western interests that saw no great necessity for defending the sea coast, and the Boston peace sentimentalists, who are unable to understand the iron age they live in. But the Nation has been aroused to a consciousness of its disgraceful state. Hereafter demagogues, selfish sectionalists, and sentimentalists will have less influence.

Actors and Their Earnings.

From The Boston Journal.

Harold Frederic says that three-fifths of all the money now taken in at London theatres goes to American managers or players. It is about time the exchange of talent and shekels should be made less one-sided than it has been. Many an English actor has made his reputation at home and his money here.

NUGGETS.

Human Nature.

"When a man asserts that he is just as good as anybody else, do you think he really believes it?"

"Certainly not. He believes he is better."—Indianapolis Journal.

Juvenile Logic.

"Pa, can you see further with a telescope than with the naked eye?"

"Of course you can, Johnny."

"How can that be, when it brings everything nearer?"—Chicago Tribune.

An Adhesive Friend.

"When I go to see Dorothy I never can get away from her."

"Well, Maud, why don't you have her visit you?"

"Then she never goes home."—Chicago Record.

The Cause.

"Did Maud Ethel tell you about being unable to get to the party on account of her dressmaker disappointing her?"

"She didn't put it that way. She said her equipment was not forwarded in time."—Indianapolis Journal.

Not Worried About That.

Her Father—Well, if you are determined to marry my daughter I shall offer no objections; but before you take this irrevocable step I think it is only right to let you know that I have decided to leave all my money to educational and charitable institutions.

Glib Suitor—Oh, that's all right. I've got proof that you bet on a bicycle road race once. It'll be easy enough to show that you're of unsound mind.—Chicago News.

CRUSADERS.

Stuart Sterne in Springfield Republican.

"God so wills it! God so wills it!" twice
four hundred years ago,
Rang the cry when men heroic sprang to
arms against the foe,

Tacked the crosses to their shoulders, journeyed into distant lands;
Christ's beloved tomb delivered from polluting Pagan hands.

"God so wills it! God so wills it!" call to
battle swelling high,
Came to-day the sacred summons here beneath an alien sky;

Summons to us new Crusaders, we have
heard and we obey;
Go from living tomb to rescue bleeding
freedom where she lay.

Through the mouth of our swift cannon,
blazing shell and bursting bomb;
In a voice of fiery thunder He shall speak
who bade us come;

Like a tempest, like a whirlwind, shall His
breath from land and sea
Sweep the realm of blood and terror—His
avenging arm are we!

His allies He deigned to make us, unto us
the flaming sword
Trusted thus to bear before Him, He the
sovereign King and Lord!

God of battles, God of freedom, Judge of
nations and of laws,
Choosing us among the peoples champions
of Thy holy cause—

Grant we keep that cause untainted, in our
triumph's glorious hour,
By one baser thought of conquest, greed of
gain or pride of power!

Grant our streaming banners ever emblems
of eternal right,
Richer than the tints of morning, fairer
than the stars of night—

Still proclaim, we followed, followed, pressing on from height to height,
But the path Thy hand has traced us, in
immortal lines of light!

THIRTY YEARS OF CORNELL

President Schurman Reviews the University's Early Struggle.

EXTINCTION SEEMED ITS FATE

Then a Rise in the Value of Timber Lands Poured Vast Wealth Into Its Coffers.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16.—President Schurman's address at commencement to-day dealt with "A Generation of Cornell," this being the thirtieth commencement of the university. Of those who took a part in the opening exercises in 1868 only three survive—Gen. Woodford and Judge Finch, who were present to-day, and Andrew D. White, now Ambassador to Germany. Of the original Faculty, only six are still teaching here.

Surveying the period, President Schurman designated the first fifteen years, 1868-83, as a "struggle for life." From the first "the effort to make income meet expenses was altogether futile." A deficit of $155,000 had run up in 1872, which was extinguished by gifts of $75,000 from Ezra Cornell and of $20,000 each from A. D. White, Henry W. Sage, and Hiram Sibley. Then the process of running behind began over again. The university had been sacrificed to its future, in the form of a huge holding of Western lands secured by Mr. Cornell. They produced no income; on the contrary, over and above the deficit in the legitimate expenses of the university, these lands "produced an annual crop of expenditures which by 1879 aggregated $874,432.52, against which the total receipts from the sales of land and timber amounted to only $715,537.53." It is no wonder therefore that in 1881 "the total extinction of the university seemed its most likely fate."

Black as the outlook was Henry W. Sage stood firm in March of 1881 against selling the lands for $1,250,000. In the Fall of 1881 the value of timber lands suddenly and enormously advanced, and within the year millions of dollars were pouring into Cornell's exchequer.

President Schurman pointed out the gross receipts of $5,694,258.95 from the Western lands, of which $4,112,327.97 remains clear profit, besides an estimated value of $600,000 yet to be realized. Gifts, too, have poured in—$600,000 from Henry W. Sage for a library and library endowment and for the School of Philosophy, great libraries from Andrew D. White, Mrs. Boardman, and Mrs. George R. Williams, and Willard Fiske, new buildings from A. S. Barnes and Hiram and Hiram W. Sibley, and $270,000 from Daniel Fayerweather's estate. The total income from all sources was in 1882 $144,404.27, (including $50,000 "borrowed" from Western lands,) and in 1897 it was $576,154.82, and the total property of the university has grown from $2,267,562.01 in 1882, to $9,089,601.83 in 1897, excluding $600,000 worth of unsold lands.

From 384 students in 1881-2, the attendance has risen to 1,835 in regular courses during 1897-8, and if to the latter we add the 192 who attended the Summer school and the 93 who took the Winter course in agriculture, we have a total of 2,120 who received instruction at the university in 1897-8. Nay, during the last six commencements, including to-day, President Schurman announced that he had granted as many degrees as both his predecessors, White and Adams, during the twenty-four preceding years.

Four hundred and forty-two degrees were conferred to-day. In accordance with the precedent established in 1894, all commencement orations were omitted.

Gen. Woodford made a brief patriotic address to the students.

St. Elizabeth's Academy.

MADISON, N. J., June 16.—St. Elizabeth's Academy, at Convent Station, held its twenty-eighth annual commencement exercises this afternoon. Bishop Wigger presided. Miss Josephine Ennis delivered in salutatory "Palma non sine Pulvere." Miss Blanche V. Meehan of New York was valedictorian. Gold medals, diplomas, and laurel crowns are awarded to the following pupils in the order of merit: Gold medal, the gift of the Right Rev. W. M. Wigger, Miss Mabel M. Byrne; Dolan gold medal, the gift of the Rev. Michael Dolan, Newton, Mass., Miss Blanche V. Meehan; Walsh gold medal, the gift of Patrick Walsh, New York City, Miss Cora E. Lyon; golden crown of honor, in the first division, for uniform excellence of conduct, polite deportment, and unfailing fidelity to the rules of the academy, voted to Miss Josephine L. McLaughlin; golden rose of distinction for amiability, polite deportment, and self-sacrifice on all occasions, awarded to Miss Elizabeth M. Conlon; silver crown of honor, in the second division, awarded to Miss Matilda Colas, New York City.

The New York Military Academy.

The annual commencement of the New York Military Academy was held at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson on Wednesday last, and was attended by several hundred invited guests. The exercises included a salutatory by Cadet Sergeant Major W. B. Hutchinson on "The Nation's Interest in Military Education;" an address to the graduating class by Col. Charles J. Wright, President of the Board of Trustees, and the valedictory by Cadet Sergeant G. S. Brigham on "The End of the Century."

During Col. Wright's address he gave some interesting personal reminiscences of Naval Constructor Hobson, the hero of Santiago, with whom he is well acquainted.

Other features of the day were a skirmish drill and dress parade of the cadets, under the direction of Commandant Thomas W. Norton, which elicited considerable applause from the spectators. Major Norton afterward left for Washington, where he expects to receive a commission in a volunteer regiment.

St. John's College Cadets.

The cadets of St. John's College, Fordham, held their annual competitive drill for colors yesterday afternoon on the college campus. There was a large attendance. Previous to the drill the cadets were reviewed by Gen. Martin T. McMahon, A. M., LL. D., and Gen. Harris of Alabama. The Captains of the four companies, numbering about forty cadets in each, put their commands through the drill in a creditable manner. The colors were awarded to Company D, commanded by Capt. Corbett. They were received with military dignity, and dress parade followed. The drill marks the beginning of the commencement exercises of the college. Wednesday, June 22, will be graduates' day, when Archbishop Corrigan will preside.

Girls' High School of Brooklyn.

The commencement exercises of the class of '98 of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn were held yesterday morning in the school auditorium. Among those on the platform were Principal Calvin Patterson, Gen. Horatio C. King, Silas B. Dutcher, Nelson G. Gates, and Horace E. Dresser. The valedictorian of the class is Miss Eva Hayden Finlay, the salutatorian Miss Rowena Keith Keys. Superintendent Ward presented the diplomas. Eighty scholars were graduated from the language course, seventy from the English course, and eighteen from the commercial course.

Brooklyn Y. W. C. A.

The graduating exercises of the commercial department and attendant nurses' class of the Brooklyn Young Women's Christian Association took place last evening in Memorial Hall, Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue. About sixty students from the commercial department were awarded diplomas. Certificates were awarded to about thirty attendant nurses. An address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, and Dr. Francis Peele spoke to the nurses. The presentation of diplomas and certificates was made by the President, Mrs. Charles N. Judson.

City College Candidates.

The names of Louis Del Oppenheimer of 132 West One Hundred and Fourth Street and Edward B. Levy of New Brighton, S. I., were inadvertently omitted from the list of successful candidates for entrance to the College of the City of New York, published in this paper on Tuesday.

Stevens Institute.

The twenty-sixth annual commencement of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, took place last night at the Lyric Theatre. The graduating class numbered fifty-seven. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev.

J. Clayton Mitchell, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church. President Henry Morton made a brief introductory address. He said he felt that a high compliment was due to five members of the class who were serving as assistant engineers on some of the cruisers. The salutatory address was delivered by J. D. Hackstaff; the address to the class was made by Col. H. G. Prout. The valedictory was delivered by F. A. Welles, and Dr. Mitchell then pronounced the benediction. The diplomas were distributed by S. Bayard Dod, President of the Board of Trustees.

Public School No. 83.

The twelfth annual commencement exercises of the grammar department of Public School No. 83, at 216 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Joseph J. Casey, A. M., Principal, were held yesterday afternoon. The number of graduates was 131, higher than ever before. The exercises were presided over by Associate Superintendent Dr. James Lee. The salutatory address was delivered by Louis B. Cohn. The valedictory was by Lionel B. Lebhar. Associate Superintendent Elgas presented the diplomas. Commissioner Hugh Kelly addressed the graduates, and the exercises closed with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the school.

Trinity Chapel Parish School.

About three hundred persons, mostly women, gathered at Trinity Chapel, 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, to witness the closing exercises of the Trinity Chapel Parish School yesterday. The Rev. W. H. Vibbert, rector of the chapel, has charge of the school, and Dr. J. Howard Mahony is Principal. There were twelve graduates.

HARVARD PROFESSORS ABROAD.

Five of Them Will Be Absent During the Next Year.

BOSTON, June 16.—During the next college year at Harvard, five of the professors in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences will be away on leave of absence. Prof. Farlow will spend the Winter in the West Indies, pursuing some special studies. Prof. Mark, who will be absent for the first time during the twenty-one years of his connection with the university, will study and travel in Europe, and while in England will attend, as United States delegate, the fourth International Zoological Congress, to be held at Cambridge on Aug. 22 to 27.

Prof. Davis will devote a large part of his time during his absence to the study of geographical problems in Central England, Southern France, and at the base of the Alps. In the central cities he will study the libraries of the various geographical societies, with a view to improving that of Harvard. During his absence Dr. Daly will conduct the elementary course in physiography, but the advanced course will be omitted. Prof. Peabody of the Divinity School will spend the year studying social problems in Europe, and his course in ethics will be omitted. Prof. Ashley of the economics department will spend the time studying at Oxford.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Senators Platt and Murphy Denounced by Dr. Slicer.

Over 2,000 persons of both sexes attended the final meeting of the season of the People's Institute, which was held last night at Cooper Union. Managing Director Charles Sprague Smith presided and introduced as the first speaker the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, who spoke on "Our Country's Undeveloped Empire." Dr. McGlynn's remarks were received with loud cheering, his denunciation of the policy of restricted immigration and his plea for more equitable land distribution meeting with the greatest applause. He also declared that the United States was in duty bound to take possession of the Philippine Islands, and thus open up a new field, not only for the extension of its commerce, but also for the propaganda of liberty and justice.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Slicer followed with an address on "The Ballot and Education." After explaining what influence thorough economic and political education exercised on the general welfare and prosperity of a Nation, he took occasion to arraign the political parties of this State, and said it was a burning shame that the great State of New York should be so unworthily represented in the Senate of the United States. "I was in the Senate Chamber," he said, "on the day that war was declared against Spain. The discussion preceding the act was puerile in the extreme, and the sentiments expressed were of the most inferior order. Our two Senators from this magnificent State not only sat there mute, but did not even vote. Will anybody say that they realized or even knew the importance of their position, or that they worthily held the power conferred upon them by their constituents?"

Other speakers were William Hepburn Russell, on "American Citizenship," and Charles Sprague Smith, on "The People's Institute and Its Mission." The People's Choral Union rendered several selections. The People's Institute will resume its work Monday, Nov. 7.

THE HAMMERSTEIN BENEFIT.

Academy of Music Added to Testimonial List of Theatres.

It was decided yesterday to accept the Academy of Music for Hammerstein's testimonial night, June 29, and on this occasion Col. J. H. Haverly will manage an old-fashioned minstrel show, at which popular prices of admission will prevail. With this performance there will be six attractions going on simultaneously in the city, all for the benefit of Oscar Hammerstein. They will include all four attractions in the Madison Square Garden, including the theatre part, and a big vaudeville entertainment in the Harlem Opera House.

Manager George A. Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House announced yesterday that he had secured the following gentlemen for his non-professional Executive Committee: Fred. B. House, Chairman; Jules Hurtig, the Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg, Alexander Lichtenstein, the Hon. Charles W. Dayton, the Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, H. C. F. Koch, Emanuel M. Friend, C. J. Spencer, D. M. Williams, John J. Quinn, the Hon. John H. McCarthy, Jack H. Kahn, Edward P. Steers, E. Horace Hamilton, Isaac A. Hopper, William A. Martin, Benjamin K. Hurtig, Lincoln A. Stewart, F. B. French, Samuel Schenck, Richard Schenck, J. S. Leo, Henry F. Green, Jr., the Hon. Philip B. Low, Daniel P. Hays, William Reiman, and Isadore A. Witmark.

A feature of the Garden Theatre entertainment, selected yesterday, will be a short burlesque upon "Way Down East," in which will appear Walter Jones, Richard Carle, Lee Harrison, David Warfield, and Joseph Myron.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Winona Shannon, who played in the ingénue rôle in "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle" last season, has been engaged to play the part of iKtty in "The Moth and the Flame" next season.

Daily rehearsals of "The Ragged Regiment," the new military drama to be produced Monday night at the Herald Square Theatre, are in progress, and the final dress rehearsal will be given Sunday evening.

To-morrow night the Columbus Theatre stock company, playing "Jim the Penman," will give its sixty-fifth and last performance. The theatre will close, and many improvements will be made on its interior. The stock company, under the Mordaunt-Black management, will resume its regular season in August, when it will appear in a new play of the "Shore Acres" kind.

Messrs. Smyth & Rice have received from Henry Guy Carleton his new comedy, "A Wise Child's Father," which will be produced for the first time Sept. 12, by the Smyth & Rice Comedy Company, which will include Frederic Bond, Edward S. Abeles, John B. Maher, John Ward, Helen Reimer, May Vokes, and Nita Allen in the cast. H. A. Du Souchet's new comedy, "A Misfit Marriage," which he is writing for another of Smyth & Rice's companies, will be produced Sept. 19.

Florence Zierfeld, Jr., who went abroad several weeks ago with Miss Anna Held, has purchased from Léon Gaudillot a piquant French farcical comedy in three acts called "La Tortue," or "The Turtle." The play ran for almost two years at the Nouveautés, and was regarded as one of the successes of the season. It is decidedly Frenchy in atmosphere, and some of the episodes are decidedly startling in their frankness. The play will open the Manhattan Theatre next season in September, and the author will visit America to assist in staging the play.

With the conclusion of the engagement of "The Moth and the Flame" to-morrow night, the Lyceum Theatre will close until about Sept. 1, when E. H. Sothern will begin his annual season in New York with the presentation of a new play. Mr. Sothern will remain until late in November, and on Nov. 22 the Lyceum Theatre Stock Company will reappear for its annual Winter season in a series of new plays. The company will include Mary Mannering, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, Rhoda Cameron, Elizabeth Tyree, Katharine Florence, Edward Morgan, William Courtleigh, Charles Walcot, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Henry Woodruff, John Findlay, and others.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS WIN

Two of the Six Berlin Candidates Elected and Second Ballots Required for the Others.

RETURNS FROM OTHER CITIES

Hamburg Has Seated Three Socialist Candidates and Breslau Two—Singer, Liebknecht, and Bebel Victorious.

BERLIN, June 16.—In the Reichstag elections to-day Herren Singer, and Liebknecht, the Socialist leaders, have been elected in two of the six Berlin constituencies. In the other four districts there will be second ballots between the Socialists and the Freisinnige candidates.

Hamburg has elected three Socialist candidates, among them Herr Bebel.

Two Socialists have been elected at Breslau.

Midnight—Of 79 results thus far officially returned, the Conservatives have won 2 seats, the Reichspartei 2, the Centrists 27, the National Liberals 1, the Freisinnige Party 1, the Social Democrats 21, while 1 Alsacer has been returned and 24 second ballots will be necessary.

1 A. M.—The Socialists have gained seats at Stuttgart, Lubeck, and Dresden, and maintained all their seats at Hamburg, Breslau, Glauchau, Zwichau, Frankfort, Elberfeld, Munich, and Halle.

The anti-Semites have been defeated in both wards of Dresden, their stronghold.

The Radicals expect to gain many seats at the second ballots. Herr Richter must fight a Socialist at the second ballot at Hagen but he will certainly be elected.

Herr Krupp has been defeated at Essen by a clerical editor.

FAURE DELAYS HIS CHOICE.

New French Premier Will Be Chosen by the President Probably To-day.

PARIS, June 16.—President Faure devoted the day to consultations with political leaders. He has seen M. Henri Brisson, the former President of the Chamber of Deputies; MM. Dupuy, Ribot, and Bourgeois, former Premiers, and M. Peytral, one of the Vice Presidents of the Senate.

It is understood that M. Faure will defer the selection of a Premier until to-morrow. M. Leon Bourgeois, it is said, has declined to accept the task of forming a Cabinet.

ZOLA LOSES HIS APPEAL.

Court of Cassation Decides the Versailles Court Is Competent.

PARIS, June 16.—The Court of Cassation to-day rejected the appeal of M. Emile Zola, brought by the latter's counsel, against the competency of the Assizes Court of Versailles to try the libel suit brought by the members of the Esterhazy court-martial against the author and the proprietor of The Aurore, the paper which published the alleged libel.

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES BURNED.

VIENNA, June 16.—Further details of the sanguinary conflicts between the Albanians and Christians in the Uskub District of European Turkey, northwest of Saionica, show that the Albanians have attacked and burned nine Christian villages, consisting of 450 houses in the vicinity of Berano, near the Montenegrin frontier, up to yesterday. The inhabitants have fled to Montenegro, whose representative at Constantinople has made strong representations on the subject to the Sultan.

MINISTER STRAUS ACCEPTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 16.—The Sultan has given notification of his approval of the appointment of Oscar S. Straus of New York as United States Minister to Turkey, in succession to Dr. James B. Angell, resigned.

Mr. Oscar S. Straus was nominated by President McKinley on May 31 last as Minister to Turkey. The nomination was practically extended to Mr. Straus six weeks previous to that date, when the resignation of Dr. Angell had been offered. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate on June 3.

ARCO-VALLEY'S ASSAILANT HELD

LONDON, June 16.—In the Bow Street Police Court this morning, John Trodd, who shot Count von Arco-Valley, the First Secretary of the German Embassy here, while the latter was emerging from the embassy last evening, was remanded until Wednesday next.

The police believe that Trodd is insane, and really intended to kill an American official, and not a German. He had a notion that he had been insulted by some Americans, and papers found in his belongings after his arrest show that he intended to harm Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador, whose residence is situated near the German Embassy. Trodd mistook this latter place for Col. Hay's house. He found that it was an embassy, and apparently concluded that it was the American Embassy.

RUDINI'S POLICY IN ITALY.

ROME, June 16.—The new Ministry met in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The Premier, the Marquis di Rudini, made a statement outlining the Government's programme, and submitted a number of bills, including stringent measures to maintain social order, regulating political societies and economic measures.

The Premier in his statement also announced the introduction of measures to cope with the agricultural depression of the country.

The Chamber, as requested by Premier Rudini, referred the bills to a committee.

The debate on the Government's policy was then opened.

The Premier affirmed the honesty of the Government's intentions. During the course of his remarks he said:

"We point to the writing of one of the most momentous pages of our Parliamentary history. Let us prove that fifty years of Parliamentary life, and the very difficulties now confronting us will only strengthen our faith in free institutions, which have been and always will be so in religion or in political life."

After a few Opposition speeches the House adjourned.

A request for the authorization of a prosecution of eight members of the chamber in connection with the recent disorders was presented.

This asserts that documents have been seized confirming the early reports that the riots had long been premeditated, that their object was to obtain changes in political and social institutions, and that they were planned by the leaders of the revolutionary party.

The San Domingan Revolution.

President Heureaux of San Domingo yesterday cabled to an acquaintance in this city as follows: "I was at Inagua, where I secured the imprisonment of Jimenes. Henriquez, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is at Nassau actively pushing indictment. Jimenes will be declared a filibuster. The country enjoys tranquility."

Delegates Arrive at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 16, (Via Galveston, Texas.)—The delegates who are to attend the Constitutional Convention are arriving here from Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. The convention will be opened on Monday next.

The Desdemona on the Rocks.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, June 16, (Via Galveston, Texas.)—The German merchant steamer Desdemona has run on the rocks thirty miles north of Corinto, on the Pacific side of Nicaragua. The passengers and crew have been saved.

CHINA'S PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

Weng-Toung-Ho Dismissed from the Council of State.

PEKIN, June 16.—Weng-Toung-Ho, a member of the Council of State and the Foreign Office, &c., has been dismissed from Cabinet office, and is succeeded by Wang-Wen-Chao, the Viceroy of Chihli. The dismissal of Weng-Toung-Ho, in conjunction with other events, is looked upon as indicating the adoption of a more progressive policy upon the part of China.

BIG GIFT TO MOODY SCHOOLS.

Receipt of $100,000 from an Unknown Source Announced.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 16.—It was announced at the graduation exercises of the Northfield Seminary yesterday that D. L. Moody had received a gift of $100,000 in stocks and bonds for his school work in Northfield. The funds are to be divided, the Normal Seminary and Mount Hermon School each to receive one-half. The name of the giver of this bountiful sum is not made public for the present.

PARTY FUSION IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—The Populist State Convention, in session here, and the Democratic State Convention, in session at Atchison, having failed to agree upon a division of the State offices, have decided to resort to absolute fusion in the next election. The State ticket of the Populists will be supported in its entirety by the Democrats, this having been the result of the Democratic State Convention after the Populists declined to allow them more than one place, that of Lieutenant Governor.

The ticket put forth by the Populists, which will also be the Democratic ticket, is as follows: Governor—J. W. Leedy; Lieutenant Governor—A. M. Harvey; Associate Justice—H. S. Allen; Attorney General—L. C. Boyle; Auditor of State—W. H. Morris; Secretary of State—W. E. Bush; Treasurer of State—D. H. Heflebower; Superintendent of Public Instruction—William Stricker; Congressman at Large—J. D. Botkin.

This afternoon the Populist Convention, after a long debate, adopted a resolution demanding the immediate suspension of the Metropolitan Police law, and its repeal by the next Legislature. The vote was 389 to 322.

The platform as a whole is Socialistic. It demands the adoption of the initiative and referendum system and a provision for proportionate representation; the establishment of State stock yards under such regulations as will prevent the fixing of prices by speculators and commission men, and securing to the people the benefits of an open market; a system of State insurance; the public ownership of all public utilities, and the public ownership and operation of all monopolies, and a constitutional convention to correct existing defects immediately, on National issues the platform demands the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen to one and the issuing of greenbacks instead of interest-bearing bonds for the expenses of carrying on the war.

THE POPULISTS' COMMITTEE.

OMAHA, June 16.—In the discussion of the report of the Credentials Committee, a report more or less favorable to the fusionists, the Middle-of-the-Roaders to-day endeavored to force the National Populist Committee to admit Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska as entitled to hold the proxy of M. W. Howard of Alabama in the National Committee. They were led by Col. Frank Burkitt of Mississippi.

On a call of the roll they were defeated by a vote of 54 to 51. Afterward Col. Burkitt made a long speech, in which he demanded the retirement of Marion Butler from the Chairmanship of the National Committee, and told the fusionists that if they persisted in their course of action they would drive the Southern Populists to an affiliation with the Republicans.

Mr. Pomeroy immediately followed Col. Burkitt. Mr. Pomeroy said he was always interested in the spectacle of a Southern man fighting his own doctrine of State rights. Several times Col. Burkitt attempted to interrupt Mr. Pomeroy, but Chairman Butler shut him off.

Senator Allen, who had a seat right in front of the Chair, also made an explanation which did not explain from the middle-of-the-road point of view, and then W. S. Morgan, editor of The Louisville (Ky.) Buzz, who is the anti-fusion candidate for Governor of Arkansas, arose, amid the shouts of his side, and came forward to the platform for a two-minute speech.

It was a hot talk he gave, and he accused the Credentials Committee with acting in a very "lopsided" manner. "It has admitted a proxy from Hugo Preyor of Ohio," he said, "and yet Hugo Preyor accepted a check of $25 from Mark Hanna, as one of that gentleman's agents."

This thing he knew, said Mr. Morgan, because he had been present at the Populist State Convention at the time Hugo Preyor was charged with that act. Why was Van Dervoort of Nebraska rejected, and yet Hugo Preyor recognized as a committeeman, a proxy from him being accepted.

The report of the committee was decided by Chairman Butler adopted on a viva voce vote, but on a suggestion from Senator Allen, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, he allowed the roll to be called, with no change of result.

Minnesota Populists.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—The Middle-of-the-Road Populists who bolted the State Populist Convention held in this city yesterday because the majority insisted upon fusion with the Democrats and Silver Republicans, held a convention of their own to-day, and nominated the following State ticket:

Governor—L. E. Long, Magnolia; Lieutenant Governor—Kittel Halverson, Belgrade; Secretary of State—M. Wogenberg, Duluth; Auditor—Charles Hopkins, Fairfax; Treasurer—P. H. Rahilly, Lake City; Attorney General—John F. Kelly, St. Paul; Clerk of Supreme Court—A. L. Stromberg, Forest Lake.

Ignatius Donnelly, the leader of the bolters, was indorsed for United States Senator.

The Police Board Controversy.

The committee to be appointed by President Quigg of the Republican County Committee to present to the Governor allegations against the Mayor on account of the removal of Police Commissioners Philips and Hamilton has not yet been announced. The cause of the delay, according to Mr. Quigg, is that he first wishes to confer with certain men who have been asked to serve on the committee. The papers in the case are ready, and it is expected that the committee will go to Albany next Monday or Tuesday.

Trolley Collision Injures Two.

Two men were injured in a head-on collision of trolley cars at Coney Island and Neptune Avenues, Coney Island, last night. A car of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company, with Paul Bulew as motorman, came tearing down Coney Island Avenue and crashed into a car of the Nassau Line. Passengers in both cars were thrown from their seats, and John Rush, twenty-five years old, of 450 Smith Street, Brooklyn, who was on the front seat of the Nassau car, was cut about the face and his right foot was crushed. He was removed to his home. Bulew, who was cut about the face and head, was arrested for criminal negligence, after being treated by Dr. Poole of Sheepshead Bay.

Heavy Vehicles and the Speedway.

Nathan Straus, Frederick Dietz, and Louis N. Rosenfeld, a committee representing a number of road drivers, had a conference with President Clausen of the Park Board Tuesday, when they presented a petition signed by about 500 horsemen asking the Park Board to restrict the new Harlem River Speedway to the use of one or two horse vehicles, not heavier than those commonly known or recognized as road wagons and buggies. Heavy vehicles will be excluded, as they would interfere with the road.

Building Department Inspection.

The employes of the Department of Buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, including 165 men, clad in new Summer uniforms and wearing the new shields of the department, were inspected yesterday morning by Commissioner T. J. Brady. The inspection took place at the headquarters of the department, 220 Fourth Avenue. Commissioner John Guilfoyle of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Commissioner Daniel Campbell of Queens and Richmond were present.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Marie L. Stokes and Albert C. Bostwick Married at St. Bartholomew's Church.

REV. DR. GREER OFFICIATES

Fashionable People Attend the Reception at the Home of the Bride's Father—Striking Floral Decorations—Other Marriages.

An extremely pretty wedding, and one of wide social interest, was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Forty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon, when Miss Marie Lilian Stokes, the daughter of Henry B. Stokes, became the wife of Albert C. Bostwick. A large number of well-known New Yorkers had been invited to the church, and it was comfortably filled.

The ceremony was performed about 4:20 o'clock by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. The floral decorations were among the most beautiful that have marked any church wedding this year. Palms of unusual size and large clusters of Easter lilies, peonies, pinks, and greens were used in profusion to adorn the church. Both sides of the centre aisle were decked with lilies and pinks, giving it a striking effect, and here and there at the heads of pews through the church were fastened stands of flowers, each crowned with a palm.

The bridal procession advanced from the rear of the church as the wedding march from Lohengrin was played. The ushers, who came first, were Hamilton Wilkes Cary, who recently married Mrs. Francis Lee Morrell, sister of the bridegroom; Henry Stokes, a cousin of the bride; Dorsay Ives Holt, and Franklin A. Plummer. Then came the bridesmaids, Miss Ethel Stiles of this city, and Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, sister of the bride. They were gowned in pink with trimmings of white lace, and wore long pink sashes, and pink hats, with white ostrich feathers. Each carried a large bouquet of pink sweet peas. The bride followed on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was handsomely gowned in white satin, trimmed with a quantity of point lace, and wore a point lace veil which covered her long train, as well as a rope of pearls, a gift of the bridegroom. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. At the chancel steps she met the bridegroom, attended by Robert Maclay, Jr., a member of the Columbia freshman crew, as best man. There was a betrothal service there, the marriage ceremony following at the altar. Mendelssohn's wedding march was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding reception took place at the home of the bride's father, 1,047 Madison Avenue, and was attended by many fashionable people. A stringed orchestra furnished music, and peonies, sweet peas, and oak leaves were used in the house decorations. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Henry M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harkness Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mrs. Jabez A. Bostwick, the bridegroom's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline Olivia Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline M. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William E. D. Stokes, Thomas Stokes, H. L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Horton, Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Artemas H. Holmes, and John McLean.

Mr. Bostwick, who inherited considerable money from his father, the late Jabez A. Bostwick, belongs to the Meadow Brook, Riding, and Tandem Clubs, and plays on the Meadow Brook Club polo team. He and his bride will sail for Europe about the middle of August. They will make their home in this city.

Heyward—Roeder.

Miss Emilia Roeder was married Wednesday to John Ashe Heyward of Charleston, S. C., at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, the home of her father, L. R. Roeder, who was formerly a United States Consul in a German town. The Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of the Madison Avenue Lutheran Church, performed the ceremony beneath a floral wedding canopy. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a heavy white silk gown trimmed with point lace, and a point lace veil and pearly ornaments. Her sister, Miss Fannie Roeder, and Miss Lillian Heyward, sister of the bridegroom, were the bridesmaids, and Landon Roeder acted as best man.

Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's mother, only relatives and intimate friends were present. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard of Boston, Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., Miss Katherine Heyward, Miss Pauline Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Pelham Bissell, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Stearns, Prof. and Mrs. Carl Schmitt, Oliver Marshall, and T. B. Slayden. The bridegroom comes of a prominent Southern family, and is a descendant of Chief Justice Thomas Heyward, Jr., one of the four signers of the Declaration of Independence for the State of South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Heyward will live in that State.

Seibert—Voorhees.

The wedding of Miss Grace Clarendon Voorhees, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Voorhees, of 438 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Albert E. Seibert of this city was solemnized at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar, pastor of the First Dutch Reformed Church, at Carroll Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, officiated. Miss Minnie De Forest Voorhees and Miss Lottie Clarendon of Hackensack, N. J., sister and cousin of the bride, were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Malcolm Seibert as best man, and George Voorhees, brother of the bride, and William Sumner Seibert of Pittsburg, Penn., another brother of the bridegroom, were the ushers. A reception followed.

Berry—Hayden.

The home of Mrs. H. L. Hayden, 245 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when her daughter, Miss Lillian Mary Hayden, and Eugene Dodge Berry, also of Brooklyn, were married. The parlors and dining rooms were elaborately decorated with palms and pink roses. The Rev. Henry Scudder, rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, performed the ceremony. Miss Mabel Berry, sister of the groom, and Miss Addie Sutton were the bridesmaids. Hewitt Vermilyea attended the groom as best man. There were no ushers. The ceremony was followed by a reception at which about 200 guests were present.

Wilson—Smith.

Miss Amy G. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Smith, of Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to Horace Wilson, also of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Albert B. Harned, an uncle of the bride, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Smith, as maid of honor, and Edward Thompson was the best man. The ushers were Henry Leggett, Charles Smith, Isaac Saul, and John Reeves. Two little cousins of the bride, Harry Sothern and Theodore Raycraft, served as pages. Following the ceremony a reception was held.

Marshall—Scharff.

Miss Frances Adeline Scharff and Percival Marshall were married at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Stuyvesant Square. Only a few friends were present. The Rev. Arthur Nelson Taft, one of the clergy of the parish, performed the ceremony. The chancel was decorated with palms and lilies, and the usual wedding marches were played. The bride, who wore a gray traveling gown and hat, was unattended. There were no ushers or best man. The bride is a daughter of the late Christian H. Scharff.

Richter—Kirkwood.

The marriage of Miss Marion L. Kirkwood, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Kirkwood of Linwood Street, Brooklyn, and the Rev. G. Emil Richter, pastor of the Hamilton Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, Paterson, N. J., was celebrated on Wednesday evening in the Amalie Street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Roland S. Dawson, officiated. The groom's sister, Miss Florence Richter, attended the bride as maid of honor. Robert W. Kirkwood, a brother of the bride, accompanied the groom as best man, and Remsen H. Shipway, Gonzalo V. de Moza, A. Frank Richter, and Clarence T. Richter were the ushers. A reception followed.

Nostrand—Ballinger.

Miss Caroline Agnes Ballinger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Ballinger of 845 Beverly Road, Flatbush, was married Wednesday evening at the home of her parents to Charles Wesley Nostrand. The Rev. H. H. Beattys, pastor of the Summer Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, officiated. Miss Margaret Ballinger, the bride's sister, and Miss Alleta Westfall were the bridesmaids. The best man was the bride's brother, Conrad Ballinger, Jr. A reception followed the ceremony.

Burke—Behan.

John E. Burke, General Eastern Passenger Agent and Fourth Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Miss Josephine Behan of 32 West Sixty-fifth Street, were united in marriage at the Church of the Paulist Fathers yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Catharine O'Grady was maid of honor, and William Kelly, Jr., of Buffalo was best man. Only a few friends witnessed the ceremony. A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Powell—Powell.

The marriage of Miss Phoebe May Powell and Herbert Clayette Powell, both of Brooklyn, was solemnized on Wednesday afternoon at the bride's home. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, being attended only by the relatives and most intimate friends of the couple.

Du Bois—Roth.

At the German Evangelical Church, Schermerhorn Street and Boerum Place, Brooklyn, last evening Percy M. Du Bois and Miss Louise Roth, both of Brooklyn, were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. Loch, pastor of the church. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held at Saengerbund Hall. The groom was for several years in the office of the late Commissioner Welles and is now confidential clerk to Deputy Chief Clayton in Queens.

Gray—Brown.

Miss Ardelia Williams Brown, daughter of Mrs. Nannie B. Brown of 653 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and Arthur Irving Gray were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Constance Brown, who served as flower girl.

Gherardi—Butler.

PATERSON, N. J., June 16.—A pretty home wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Butler of 212 Broadway, this city. The bride, Mary Hornblower Butler, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Butler, is a granddaughter of the late Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1870 to 1892. The groom is Bancroft Gherardi, eldest son of Rear Admiral Gherardi, United States Navy, retired. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Hart of New Brunswick. The bride was attired in white embroidered muslin, trimmed with point applique. The maid of honor, Miss Julia Butler, sister of the bride, was costumed in white mousseline de soie. Thatcher Lequer of New York officiated as best man. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Butler. Among the many guests present were Mrs. Griggs, Rear Admiral Gherardi, Mrs. William Bradley of Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, John O. H. Pitney, Mrs. Hornblower, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. William Pennington, and Mr. Kinney of Newark.

Meyer—Wells.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 16.—Frederick F. Meyer and Miss Edith M. Wells, daughter of Mrs. E. R. Wells of Park Street, Hackensack, were married this afternoon at Christ Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. Holley. Benjamin Jones of Orange was best man and Miss Addie Finch of New York, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. The bride was given away by her brother, Y. W. Wells of Company G, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, now at Willets Point.

Welsh—McCormick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 16.—Miss Jennie McCormick, daughter of Mrs. Peter McCormick, was married to John Welsh at the Sacred Heart Church yesterday afternoon by the Rev. James Devine. Frank McCormick, brother of the bride, was best man, and Miss Nellie Welsh, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. A reception followed the ceremony.

Outcalt—Leonard.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 16.—John V. Outcalt and Miss May Leonard were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the home of William Leonard, the father of the bride. The Rev. C. A. Jenkens of the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, officiated. Miss Bertha Landmesser was bridesmaid, and Charles M. Doll was best man.

MISHAPS AT A WEDDING.

Thief Stole the Ice Cream, and Two Carriages Broke Down.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 16.—Miss Esther S. Nicholas, eldest daughter of John S. Nicholas, was married last evening to Drury Walls Cooper of Rutgers, class of '92, in Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. E. B. Joyce officiating. Miss Mary L. Nicholas, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Catherine Leverich of Corona, L. I.; Edith Carpender of New York City, Miss Huntington of New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mary P. Nicholas of Baltimore, Frances Stevens, and Kate and Alice Carpender, and Laura Kirkpatrick of this city. Prof. William Cooper, elder brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. A reception followed the ceremony.

While the wedding party was returning from the church to the house one of the wheels of the coach containing four of the bridesmaids came off and the young women were thrown in a heap in the coach, but not injured. Later at the house when it came time to serve supper it was discovered that some one had stolen the ice cream freezer from the back stoop. The party went without cream. On the way to the railroad station a coach containing some of the guests broke down and those in it were shaken up and one woman badly cut by broken glass.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—Dinner Parties.

NEWPORT, June 16.—Miss Caroline De Forest and Miss May R. Callander of New York have rented the King cottage on Redwood Street for the season.

Mrs. William Astor is expected at Beechwood July 8.

Work on the old polo grounds has begun, in order to place the lot in condition for early use. The new grounds at the golf club, on which nearly $30,000 has been expended are unfit for use, owing to dampness.

The arrivals to-day include Mrs. John G. Johnson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sanford Beattie, John J. Wysong, James Stillman, New York; Mrs. C. E. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Boston, and Major H. C. Potter and family, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Amos Tuck French is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

Miss Forepaugh of St. Paul is the guest of Miss Converse.

Miss Freeholm of New York is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Russell Bellamy.

A number of small dinner parties were given by the cottagers to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Truax at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax have closed their house, 780 Madison Avenue, and gone to Elberon, N. J., for the Summer. Mr. Truax has purchased the residence of the late Dr. Pancoast of Philadelphia, situated on five acres of ground in Lincoln Avenue.

RICH MEN IN A ROW.

Several Harvard Students Precipitate Trouble at Boston While in a Boat Harassing an Oarsman.

BOSTON, June 16.—A fracas occurred at the chutes Tuesday night which has just been made public. The young men engaged therein represent very nearly $300,000,000. In the boat where the trouble originated were these Harvard men: W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Van Rensselaer King, who has just come into the famous King estate at Newport and some of the King millions; J. W. Farley, '99, son of a wealthy Longwood man; Malcolm Donald, '99, of Brooklyn, who played tackle on the 'Varsity eleven last year, and R. Brewer, 1901, brother of Arthur Brewer.

The Harvard men, who had the boat to themselves, were tipping it over to one side to make it swerve in the direction opposite to that in which it was being steered. This they did to their heart's delight on two trips. On the third, just as the boat struck the water, the steersman raised his oar and dealt a swinging blow, striking Donald square upon the jaw. Although badly bruised, Donald made a jump for the sailor and sent him spinning into the water.

During the struggle the swiftly moving boat was overturned, but not until it had run alongside an anchored punt and given young Vanderbilt a fortunate and easy avenue of escape.

When the boat capsized Donald made a leap for the sailor and grappled with him in the water.

A second later both men came to the surface of the shallow pond, with the sailor spitting blood. The chutes were crowded, and by this time thousands were watching the aquatic contest, cheering like mad all the while. A fresh yell went up when reinforcements came to the aid of the bedraggled steersman. It was Brewer, who was making his way toward shore, that they first spotted. Farley rushed to Brewer's rescue, but the fists of the boys were no match for the quarter staves of the men. Farley was soon hard hit, and a moment later Brewer received a blow that broke his jaw and toppled him over in the water unconscious.

METHODIST BOOK COMMITTEE.

A Sub-Committee to Appear at the Senate Inquiry Concerning the Payment of a Claim.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.—The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has sent a telegram to the Vice President of the United States, stating that it has appointed a sub-committee to appear before the Senate committee on investigation into the facts concerning the payment of the claim of the church against the Government. The committee requests a hearing at the earliest possible day.

The Book Committee has prepared the following statement for the information of the public:

On June 14 the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South met for the first time since its appointment by the General conference. The book agents, Messrs. Barbee and Smith, presented a formal request for a thorough and complete investigation of the whole matter of their relation to the prosecution of the claim recently paid by the United States Government for the use, occupancy, and damage of our publishing house.

In accordance with this request the Book Committee instituted a careful and minute inquiry. All the facts and documents bearing on the case were before them and were duly and fully considered. The Book Committee are unanimously of the

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank.
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank.
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
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Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
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STOCKS AND COTTON.
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Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To the holders of
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE
RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Bonds

The above-named bonds, maturing July 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York. Interest on the bonds will cease on and after that date.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned are prepared to refund the above bonds into the

3½ % General Mortgage Gold Bonds
MATURING IN 1987 OF THE
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
At the price of 101% and accrued interest,

forming part of an authorized issue limited to $165,000,000, secured by lien upon the entire railroad and equipment of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co. east of the Missouri River, (inclusive of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad and the Dakota Central Railway Co., when these companies shall have been consolidated with the Chicago and North-Western Railway Co., a
TOTAL OF 4,970.76 MILES.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27-29 PINE STREET.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, } June 15, 1898.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.

Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.:

Nos. 7 and 15, for $1,000 each.
No. 152 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1898.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, Vice President.
New York, June 1, 1898.

NEW GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.
Subscriptions received without charge. All issues government bonds bought and sold.
Frederic B. Cochran & Co.,
Members of New York Stock Exchange,
20 AND 22 BROAD ST., NEW YORK CITY.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Government War Loan
Three Per Cent. Bonds
Bought and Sold,
or exchanged for old issues.
HEDGE & LOUNSBERY,
11 Pine Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Favorable developments, in combination with increasing nervousness among the professional room traders of the Stock Exchange who were heavily short of stocks, was chiefly responsible for the strength shown by the market yesterday. All day, with but few periods of interruption, prices advanced, and closing figures showed many substantial recoveries from recent reactions.

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Although the market's strength came largely from the buying for covering purposes, there were in many quarters signs of new bullish confidence on the part of important interests. The unprecedentedly good showing made by the Government's foreign trade statement has had more influence in Wall Street than as yet has appeared. It has not only given fresh encouragement to some of the largest financial interests in Wall Street, but it has convinced them that American securities must steadily find new favor in the eyes of European investors.

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Indications of no uncertain kind were to be found pointing to renewed bullishness on the part of some of those market leaders who were most active in the recent advance, and who a short time ago suspended operations on the bull side because of a belief that a reaction was absolutely essential to the safety and permanence of the bull position. It has been the withdrawal of support by such interests that has given professional operators the opportunity to break stocks as they have during the past few days. Fresh support from these quarters should mean new high prices.

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Undoubtedly the short interest, which was composed largely of the professionals, had become unwieldly and dangerously large. The traders themselves seemed to understand this fully, and when yesterday there came news of a favorable character regarding war developments, the bond subscription, the disposition of young Mr. Leiter's holdings of wheat, and improvement in the railroad and commercial world, these traders started to close out short contracts. At the close of the market yesterday the short interest was considerably diminished, and bullish sentiment predominated throughout the Street.

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Government bonds were strong. The new 4s were ¾ higher on the bid price at the close, the 5s ½ higher, and the old 4s, registered, ¼. The old 4s, coupon, fell off ⅛. There was a sale of $4,000 5s, coupon, at 111½.

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In State bonds, $200 Tennessee settlement 3s, small, at 88.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	3⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	National Lead	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	1	Northern Pacific	½
B'lyn Rapid Transit.	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	¾
Ches. & Ohio	1⅜	Pacific Mail	½
C., B. & Q.	1½	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chi. & East Illinois.	¾	People's G., Chicago.	1½
C., M. & St. Paul.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅜
Chicago & N. W.	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1⅛	St. Louis S. W. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅜	Silver bull. ctfs.	½
Col., H. V. & T.	¾	Southern Ry.	⅜
Consolidated Gas	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Detroit Gas	⅝	Texas Pacific	⅜
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific	⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	1⅛	U. S. Rubber	½
Manhattan Con.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Met. Street Ry.	1¾	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1	Lake Shore	1¼
C., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	St. P., M. & M.	2½
Consolidated Ice	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st. 1 | Mo., Kan. & T. 2d. 1

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L.; St. L. Div 4s. 1½ | F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s. 2½ | Wab. 1st, D. & C. 1½ | Flint & P. M. 5s. 2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $142,183,837; balance, $9,436,313; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,926,649.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent Rate of discount in the open market, 1 7-16 @1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firmer. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, and $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1⅜, to 103⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 54⅜; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 59½; Reading, ⅜, to 10; Illinois Central, ¼, to 107¾; New York Central, ¼, to 118¾, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾. Atchison sold at 13⅜, Canadian Pacific at 88¼, Erie at 13⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111⅞ for money, and 111 7-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £303,000; circulation decreased £142,000; bullion increased £161,417; other securities increased £626,000; other deposits increased £355,000; public deposits increased £583,000; notes reserve increased £203,000; Government securities increased £21,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 48.91 per cent., compared with 49.18 per cent. last week, against an advance from 50.55 per cent. to 51.29 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 11,200,000 francs; Treasury accounts current increased 1,875,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 38,900,000 francs; silver on hand increased 900,000 francs.

In Paris, rentes sold, ex interest, at 102f. 60c. Exchange on London was 25f. 26c. The Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of discount to 9 per cent. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of discount to 10 per cent.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.70, compared with 164.30 Wednesday, 163.80 a week ago, and 194.90 a year ago.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BIG FOUR.

Big Four was the most conspicuous railway stock on the list yesterday. From the opening of the market until its close the stock showed wonderful buoyancy, selling up close to 44, and closing near its top price, with a net gain of nearly 4 points for the day. Transactions aggregated more than 25,000 shares. For some time past, as has been pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES, insiders have been buying the stock. Its buoyancy yesterday is to be attributed to the rumors of a pending deal of great importance, which is generally believed to contemplate a consolidation by which the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton is to be merged with the Big Four system and by which the Chicago and Eastern Illinois may probably be brought into the combination. The Big Four Directors held their meeting yesterday, and it was stated, although not officially, that at the session they had taken definite action regarding the rumored consolidation.

MANHATTAN BULLISHNESS.

Manhattan got up close to 106 yesterday, and closed with a fractional net gain for the day. The greater part of the buying was apparently for inside interests. Wall Street people close to the management of the company say that there has been much buying of his sort of late, and Mr. Sage is credited by some of his co-Directors with having taken back the stock which he sold a short time ago. The bullishness on Manhattan comes largely from the prospects of largely increased business from the West Street extension, it being pointed out that the new business to be derived therefrom must mean much to stockholders.

THE POPULAR LOAN.

Much varied comment is heard in financial circles as to the raising of the Government $200,000,000 loan by popular subscriptions. Speaking on the subject yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. Frederic B. Cochran of the Stock Exchange house of F. B. Cochran & Co. said:

"Some bankers here consider the popular loan a good thing, inasmuch as they think it will bring the general public nearer to the Government by creating a great many small creditors. Others, however, think that it is a mistake for the Government to throw away the premium of several millions of dollars that could be obtained by placing the bonds here in New York.

"The principal complaint of the country for a number of years has been that New York is always favored in preference to the country in general in Government financial matters. But it must be remembered that New York is the money centre of the United States, just as London is of England, and when there is any surplus money throughout the banks of the country it is always sent to New York to be loaned.

"It is evident that the large bulk of the subscriptions will be taken by people who are desirous only to make a quick turn, and it is generally thought throughout the Street that at least 66 per cent. of the bonds will come right back here to be sold within thirty days after they are issued. Whether such will be the fact remains to be seen. If this does happen, the loan will not be distributed among the people, as intended, and thus it may be practically considered a failure in so far as a popular loan is concerned.

"It hardly seems to me that this country has arrived at a point where it is necessary for the Government to call upon the small earnings of the general public, and as Americans are proverbially on the lookout for as large returns as possible from investment, I think it is very doubtful if many will care to take their savings from the banks that are paying them from 3 to 4 per cent., and loan to the Government at 3 per cent. It is possible, however, that some people may invest in small amounts merely as a matter of sentiment."

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ENGLISH CONFIDENCE.

Indicative of the disposition and views of important European financiers touching American investment securities, there is interest in the following quotation from a letter received yesterday by a prominent Wall Street operator from one of the foremost houses on the London Stock Exchange:

"I quite agree with you about the probability of a good rise in American railway stocks, the market being ripe for advances if it only gets a chance—there being very little floating stock on this side; and if it be true that the Spanish fleet is bottled up in the Harbor of Santiago we may consider that we can almost see the end of the war, when we ought to be able to buy anything."

ST. PAUL'S SECOND WEEK.

All of the Granger stocks moved up yesterday, the three conspicuous ones making gains of a point or more apiece. St. Paul got up above par again, but closed fractionally lower. Burlington sold above 105, and Rock Island above 106. Much of the buying of the Grangers was by houses with Western connections, and some of the larger commission houses also took round lots. Evidently the short interest in the group was not as large as in other conspicuous shares, for the covering purchases by traders were not very heavy in the Grangers.

St. Paul's earnings for the second week of June were made public last night. They aggregate $632,530, which is an increase of $6,176 over the corresponding period of last year. The increase is small, but it must be remembered that in June of 1897 the railroads were showing new big earnings. From now on railroad statements as compared with those of last year probably will not make increases as large as they have been doing. The St. Paul figures are $37,000 in excess of those of the second week of June, 1896, and $110,000 in excess of that week of 1895.

ATTACKING PEOPLE'S GAS.

From Chicago yesterday came a story to the effect that the litigation recently begun against the People's Gas Company in order to restrain it from paying dividends, and which was quickly nipped by the Illinois courts, is to be started again. This time, according to the Chicago rumor, the suit is to be brought by stockholders, and not by bondholders, as formerly. Chicago people look upon these attacks on People's Gas as very hurtful to Chicago's credit, and among the financial interests of that city they are greatly deprecated. It was hoped that the prompt quashing of the last attack upon the company would prevent further suits of this sort.

TOBACCO TRUST BUOYANT.

Tobacco yesterday was again conspicuously strong. Next to Sugar Trust, it was the most active stock on the list, and it made a gain of nearly four points, having sold up close to 115. There was heavy buying of the stock by brokers who were believed to be acting for important Tobacco trade interests both in and out of the trust. Insiders who some time ago sold out their Tobacco stock are understood to have bought it back.

A PATRIOTIC CORPORATION.

President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company has addressed the following letter, which speaks for itself, to the company's agents throughout the country:

"The Treasury Department of the United States has accepted the offer of this company to avail of the services of its agents in securing subscriptions to the popular 3 per cent. loan authorized by the act of Congress to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and has already distributed to our offices blank forms of application for the bonds and circulars explanatory of terms in detail.

"It is proper to relate that the Adams Express Company's close relations with, and its officially recognized services to the Government in the last war are a tradition in the service, cherished by the officers, and a pride to the personnel generally; therefore the quick and overwhelming response to the call for volunteers for the present war deserves to be reinforced, as it will be, by the heartiest and most energetic action by this company's organization of intelligent and patriotic agents to assist in raising the necessary funds to further the Government's purposes and sustain the army and navy.

"To those who are eligible and would have gone to the front had they been needed, and to those who for various reasons could not have offered their services, this opportunity to very materially assist the Government will surely be welcome, and the Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company confidently believe the Government will appreciate the effective efforts of our agents as a reserve force."

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

Stockholders of the New York Air Brake Company held their annual meeting yesterday. Officers elected for the year were: President—Charles A. Starbuck; Vice President—Daniel Magone; Second Vice President—George B. Massey; Secretary and Treasurer—John C. Thompson. The following Directors were elected: Daniel Magone, Henry A. Rogers, Crawford Livingston, Jay C. Young, Thomas C. Purdy, George B. Massey, Clifford H. Chaffee, Charles A. Starbuck, and John C. Thompson.

No statement of the company's business was given out for publication, but New York Air Brake interests assert that in the last three months of the fiscal year the company earned the equivalent of 2 per cent. upon its capital stock.

SUGAR AND THE SHORTS.

Sugar Trust yesterday recovered much of what it lost on Wednesday, being notably strong and active. The short interest in the stock has probably been larger than in any other issue on the list, and consequently in the general covering movement Sugar Trust was affected most. Wall Street had a theory that some part of the buying came from Sugar Trust insiders.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED BUYING.

Brooklyn Elevated stocks were again strong yesterday on renewed stories regarding the company's arrangements to begin running cars across the Brooklyn Bridge. The buying of them was such as to lead to the belief that some people are selling Brooklyn Rapid Transit which they bought on prospects of increased earnings from the bridge traffic and are putting the proceeds into Brooklyn Elevated, which, they figure, will now also receive some of the benefits of the bridge.

PHOENIX MINING PLANS.

In all probability this year will see considerable speculation in mining properties. Among such interests it is believed that the immense amount of gold coming from the Klondike and the new mines recently opened in various sections of the West will bring about that result, especially when investors fully appreciate that mining is being conducted on a much more conservative basis than heretofore. An illustration of this is the Phoenix Mining Company, with conservative and well-known business men at its head and with charter rights broad enough not only to carry on the development of the property now owned, but to acquire other properties in any State or Territory. The company has in its treasury a large amount of securities which can be used for this purpose, and it is understood that the policy of the new management is one of extension, looking to the acquisition and operation of properties of demonstrated ability to pay dividends.

PULLMAN WORKS IN RUSSIA.

Wall Street people close to Pullman Company interests say that the Pullman management has decided to erect a plant and begin the building of cars in Russia. It is understood that from the Russian Government the company has received assurances of Governmental support far beyond what in this country would seem possible. Friends of Pullman are very much elated over the new development and are confident that it must add largely to the income of the property.

THE NEW BONDS AS INVESTMENTS.

In a circular letter to clients the Stock Exchange house of Redmond, Kerr & Co. say, regarding the new Government bonds:

"In order to buy any of the present outstanding issues it is necessary to pay a high premium, as the bonds habitually sell upon a 2.50 to a 3 per cent. basis. The advantages of being able to purchase a 3 per cent. bond at par are obvious. In the event of having to pay a high premium for bonds a sinking fund out of the income obtained therefrom is necessary in order to reimburse the holder for the loss of the premium when the bond becomes due and is paid off. Moreover, many people often have even amounts of money to invest, such as $10,000 or $5,000, and if it is necessary to pay a premium they cannot always invest the full amount in the manner desired. The new bonds will have the advantage of being absolutely free from all municipal, county, State, and National taxation, and in all sections of the country they will be a legal investment for estates and trust funds. There is always a ready market for Government bonds, and they likewise are regarded as the most desirable form of collateral for loans."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Weakness of Spanish 4s in both London and Paris market.

Statement of Missouri, Kansas and Texas for April showing a deficit of $83,443. Surplus for ten months, $700,066.

Election of Theodore Cox, Samuel Einstein, and Joseph Elaser to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increased dividend rate on Denver and Rio Grande preferred. Rate for half year, 1½, an increase of ½ per cent.

Unofficial estimate of production of anthracite coal for May, 2,398,000 tons, an increase of 398,000 tons over the original estimate.

Heavy gain in Southern Pacific's earnings due to the hauling of Hawaiian sugar.

Reduction in discount rate by both Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$185,873,094
Gold reserve	162,978,356
Net silver	7,516,773
United States notes in the Treasury	29,620,307
Treasury notes of 1890	1,798,455
Total receipts this day	1,445,081
Total receipts this month	16,050,882
Total receipts this year	387,062,651
Total expenditures this day	1,035,000
Total expenditures this month	27,451,000
Total expenditures this year	422,974,195
Deposits in National banks	28,645,291
National bank notes received for redemption	611,501
Government receipts from customs	654,331
Internal revenue	720,325
Miscellaneous	70,428

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	21	22
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued	54	56
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Railway Con	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	60	71
Union Ferry	48½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30¾	31¼
Amsterdam preferred	72½	73
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	100¾	101⅛
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	349	349
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	83	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	88	90
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas Company bonds	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	47	47¼
Glucose pf. ex div	99½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	80	85
International Paper common	30¼	31½
International Paper pf.	83	88
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	30	32
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	12
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	442	443
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@58¾. There was a sale of 4,000 ounces at 58c.

Bar silver in London, 26 13-16 per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 14,600 shares of Phoenix sold at .21@.25@.24.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,200 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04, 500 Gould and Curry at .16, 100 Iron Silver at .70, 500 Mexican at .15, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 100 Portland at .96, and 300 Potosi at .12.

On the Mining Exchange, 8,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02½, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09⅛, 43,000 Copper Rock at .007@.007½@.004½, 8,000 Garfield Consolidated at .13¼@.13½@.13¼, 500 Golden Fleece at .32, 600 Isabella at .26@.27, 12,000 Jefferson at .04¼@.04⅝, 1,000 Justine at .02⅜, 2,300 Lagonda at .22½@.22¼@.22⅝, 600 Lillie at .90@.91, 1,200 Mount Rosa at .11⅜@.12½@.12, 400 Portland at 1.02, 45,000 Sentinel at .007@.007⅜@.006¼@.006⅝, 8,000 Union at .11⅜@.11½@.11¼, and 10,000 Work at .03@.03¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Father De Smet	.14
Belcher	.10	Horn Silver	1.30
Best & Belcher	.21	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.44	Kingston & Pem. L.	.25
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.10
Challar	.10	Leadville	.09
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	.43	Phoenix Gold	.21
Deadwood	.60	Potosi	.09
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Adams Con.	.05	Little Chief	.20
Albany G. M. Co.	.01	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.05	Ontario	2.50
Best & Belcher	.15	Potosi	.20
Breece	.32	Occidental	.50
Brunswick Con.	.15	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.05
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.90
Challar	.05	Quicksilver pf.	2.25
Crown Point	.05	Savage	.05
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.38	Standard	1.60
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Small Hopes	1.00
		Union Con.	.15
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.05
		Victor	5.00
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Yellow Jacket	.15
Crescent	.04	Argentum Juanita	.24
Cataipa	.10	Alamo	.02
Deadwood Terra	.40	Anaconda	.42
Eureka Con.	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Father De Smet	.17	Creede & Cripple C.	.03
Gould & Curry	.10	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.75	Isabella	.26
Homestake	43.00	Mollie Gibson	.20
Horn Silver	1.25	Mount Rosa	.11
Iron Silver	.68	Pharmacist	.06
Julia Con.	.01	Portland	.95
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Specimen	.02
La Crosse	.16	Union	.10
Leadville Con.	.11	Work	.03

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002½	Golden Fleece	.30
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26½
Lagonda	.22½	Jefferson	.04¼
Rocky Mountain	.07	Justine	.02½
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.89½
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02¼	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anaconda	.39½	Old Gold	.06¾
Anchoria, Leland.	.74	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅞	Sentinel	.006¾
Cannon Ball	.03	Union	.11
Copper Rock	.004½	Work M. & M. Co.	.03
Garfield Con.	.13		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 16.—There was little feature in to-day's market. The copper shares were weak, and about the only marked feature otherwise was Mergenthaler, which sold, ex-dividend of $5, at 64½, a net loss of 5½. Reece Buttonhole lost ¾, to 9¾. Baltic came down ¾, to 19¾, and Osceola ⅝, to 48. Allouez was ½ higher at 4¾. Boston and Montana broke 3¼, to 196¾. Tamarack lost 2, to 158. Mexican Central second incomes advanced ½, to 5; Dominion Coal was ¼ better at 23¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 16, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
27	28	50	American Malting Co.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	.....
77½	79	200	Am. Malting Co. pf...	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ¼
73½	75	120	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	73½	74	73½	74	.....
128	130	105	American Express....	128	128	128	128	—1
14¼	14¾	1,075	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ¼
36½	37¼	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
133½	133¾	75,592	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	130¾	133¾	130¾	133¾	+2⅝
112¾	114	60	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	113⅝	112⅜	113⅝	.....
91	93½	3	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
113⅞	114	62,223	American Tobacco	110¾	114¾	110¾	114	+3⅞
...	...	30	American Tobacco pf.	119	119	119	119	.....
13¼	13⅝	942	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
32⅝	32¾	10,796	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32½	33	32½	32¾	+ ⅝
20¾	20⅞	8,470	Baltimore & Ohio.....	19½	21	19½	20⅝	+1⅞
7¼	7½	800	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ½
3⅝	3⅞	2,950	Bay State Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
51¾	51⅞	13,845	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	51⅝	52¾	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅝
120	121½	25	Brooklyn Union Gas....	121½	121¼	121½	121½	.....
51¾	52	300	Canada Southern	51½	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ¼
23½	23⅝	9,135	Chesapeake & Ohio....	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23½	+1⅝
104¾	104⅞	20,960	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	104	105¼	104	104¾	+1½
61¾	62½	100	Chicago & East. Ill...	62	62	62	62	+ ¾
107¾	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	108	108	108	108	+ ¼
14¼	14⅜	5,430	Chicago Great West...	14	14¼	14	14⅜	+ ¼
9½	9⅝	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
30	32	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	— ½
99⅜	99⅞	23,130	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	99¼	100¼	99¼	99⅜	+1
148¾	149¼	157	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	147⅝	148⅞	147⅝	148⅞	— ⅛
125¼	125½	1,960	Chi. & Northw	125	125½	124¾	125⅛	+ ⅞
171	173	30	Chicago & Northw. pf.	172	172	172	172	.....
106¼	106½	9,143	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	105¼	106¾	105¼	106¼	+1½
43¾	44	25,580	C., C., C. & St. L....	40	43¾	40	43⅜	+3⅞
88¼	88½	120	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	88	88	88	88	— ½
14⅝	14⅞	1,000	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	.....
5¾	6	100	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6¼	6½	400	Col., H. V. & Tol.....	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
199	200	870	Consolidated Gas.....	198½	199¼	198¼	199¼	+ ½
37½	38½	200	Consolidated Ice.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	—1½
51½	51⅝	1,800	Denver & R. G. pf....	51½	51⅝	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	18½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge...	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅝
60	61	400	Detroit Gas	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	60⅛	+ ⅛
335	350	10	Eighth Avenue	335	335	335	335	.....
36⅛	36¼	550	Erie 1st pf.....	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
52	53	100	Evans & T. H. pf.....	52	52	52	52	+1
37½	38	10	General Electric	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	.....
177	179	200	Great Northern pf....	178	178	178	178	.....
25	26	2,045	Hawaiian Sugar	27	27	25	25½	— ½
104½	105	70	Illinois Central	105⅛	105⅛	104⅜	104⅜	.....
31	33	30	Iowa Central pf.....	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	.....
16¼	17⅛	10	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	17	17	17	17	— ¼
48½	49	106	Laclede Gas	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
71	72	90	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	.....
...	189½	210	Lake Shore	187½	187¼	187½	187½	—1½
52⅜	52⅞	4,690	Louisville & Nashville.	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+1⅛
105¼	105½	9,911	Manhattan Con	105¼	105⅞	104¾	105¼	+ ½
160½	161	2,736	Metropolitan St. Ry....	160¼	161¼	159½	160⅜	+1¾
103	104¼	225	Michigan Central.....	102¾	104½	102¾	103	.....
27¼	28	100	Minn. & St. Louis.....	28	28	28	28	.....
89½	91	30	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	91	91	91	91	.....
61	62½	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
11	11¼	5	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅜	.....
33½	33¾	1,050	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	33½	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
34⅞	35⅛	8,765	Missouri Pacific	34⅜	35¼	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
33½	34	100	National Lead Co.....	34	34	34	34	+1
94¾	96½	830	New Jersey Central ..	94¼	94¼	94	94	.....
40	41	805	New York Air Brake..	40¼	41	...	41	+5¼
115⅜	116	2,075	New York Central	115⅜	115⅞	115¼	115⅜	+ ⅛
51½	51¾	375	Norfolk & West. pf..	51¼	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	.....
6¼	6⅝	7,200	North American	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
28¾	29	4,525	Northern Pacific	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	.....
68½	68⅝	6,460	Northern Pacific pf....	68	68¾	68	68⅝	+ ⅜
15½	15¼	450	Ontario & West. pf....	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
29½	30	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
28½	29	550	Pacific Mail	28¾	29	28¼	29	+ ¼
115	116	225	Pennsylvania R. R....	116	116	116	116	+ ⅝
1¾	2	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	...	...	...	1¾	+ ⅜
99⅛	99⅜	18,150	People's Gas, Chicago.	98¼	99⅜	98¼	99⅜	+1⅛
188	189	275	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	188	188	188	188	— ¼
19¼	19⅜	410	Reading	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
45⅞	46	900	Reading 1st pf.....	45⅜	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅜
23⅜	23⅝	307	Reading 2d pf.eyrwere	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅝
29¾	30	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
5	5¾	200	St. Louis Southw.....	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	.....
11¾	11¾	200	St. Louis Southw. pf...	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅝
141	142½	600	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	141	142	141	141	—2½
76	77	10	St. Paul & Omaha.....	77	77	77	77	.....
18	18½	560	Southern Pacific	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
8¼	8⅞	505	Southern Railway	...	8¾	...	8¾	+ ⅜
29⅝	30	1,164	Southern Railway pf..	29¼	30	29¼	30	+ ⅞
23¾	23¾	1,040	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	23¾	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
11¾	12	910	Texas Pacific	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅜
23⅝	23¾	3,165	Union Pacific	23¼	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅜
59	59½	11,830	Union Pacific pf.....	58⅜	59	58¾	59	+ ⅞
7	7¼	2,325	U. P., D. & G., t. r...	7⅛	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
40	44	10	United States Express.	40	40	40	40	.....
7	7¼	450	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
63¾	64¼	1,110	U. S. Leather pf.....	62⅞	64	63⅜	64	+ ½
21½	22	2,305	United States Rubber.	21⅜	22½	21¼	21⅜	+ ½
81⅜	82¼	575	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81⅜	82¼	81⅜	82¼	+ ¾
19	19⅜	100	Wabash	19	19	19	19	.....
91¾	91⅞	734	Western Union Tel....	91½	91¾	91½	91½	+ ½
2	2⅛	350	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2⅛	.....
11	12	15	W. & L.E. pf.$1 as. pd.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	.....
2⅝	3	100	Wisconsin Central	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Sales.....		377,570						
			Silver.					
58	58¾	4,000	Bullion certificates ...	58	58	58	58	+ ½

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000.....85
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
35,000.....65½
10,000.....65¾
5,000.....65⅝
5,000.....65¾
5,000.....65¾
15,000.....65¾
500.....65¾
10,000.....65⅝
10,000.....65¾
16,000.....65½
11,000.....65⅝
Gen 4s
5,000.....92⅛
45,000.....92
10,000.....92⅜
43,000.....92¼
34,000.....92¼
1,000.....92¾
27,000.....92½
1,000.....92¾
37,000.....92⅜
Baltimore & O 5s,
1885-1925,
Eng Certfs
3,000.....104
Brooklyn Elev 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
13,000.....80
8,000.....89¼
7,000.....89¾
6,000.....89½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
17,000.....99
8,000.....99⅛
41,000.....99
5,000.....99¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000.....93⅞
Buff, R & P G M 5s
10,000.....105
Canada So 1st 5s
1,000.....110¼
Cent of N J Gen 5s
5,000s60f.....113
Registered
500.....109½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000.....82¾
25,000.....83
2,000.....83½
1,000.....83
3,000.....83⅜
5,000.....83½
10,000.....83⅜
2,000.....83⅜
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
5,000.....111¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy,
Nebraska Ext 4s
13,000.....98½
Chic & Erie 1st
3,000.....110¼
1,000.....110⅜
Chic, Ind & Louisv
Refunding 6s
2,000.....104
Chic, M & St Paul,
Chic & Pac Wn 5s
1,000.....116¾
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
2,000.....105
Clev, C, Chic & St L,
St L Div 4s
1,000.....93
Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000.....91
Det, Mac & Mar L G
5,000.....16¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga
Divisional 5s
3,000.....114½
Elz, L & B Sandy 5s
2,000.....101½
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
6,000s20f.....73¾
1,000s20f.....73⅞
Erie 4s, Prior Bds
5,000.....92¼
Flint & Pere M 5s
2,000.....92
Flint & Pere Marq,
Port Huron Div 5s
1,000.....90
Ft Wth & D C 1st
3,000.....71½
Total sales .....

Gal, Harg & San An,
Mex & Pac 1st 5s
10,000.....93¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
9,000.....103¼
Hous, E & W Texs 5s
6,000.....88½
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000.....101
Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
5,000.....68½
Keokuk & D M 1st
5,000.....106½
L S & M So 2d Coup
10,000.....115¾
L S & M So 2d Reg
10,000.....115¾
Louisville & Nashville,
Unified Gold 4s
5,000.....90¼
5,000s20f.....90⅝
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
5,000s20f.....95½
2,000s3.....95
Met St Ry Gen 5s
2,000.....113¼
Mex Inter 1st 4s
8,000.....73
Mo, Kan & East 1st
6,000.....98½
2,000.....98
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
4,000.....87
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
1,000.....63
10,000.....63¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s
11,000.....82½
5,000.....82⅜
Missouri Pac 3d
3,000c.....108½
Mobile & Ohio,
Montgomery Div 5s
16,000.....98½
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
1,000.....77
Nash, C & St L Con
3,000.....102½
N Y Cen & H Deb 5s
5,000.....110¾
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
75,000.....104
N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Certfs
1,000.....157½
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
2,000.....81¾
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
25,000.....62
6,500.....61⅞
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
13,000.....97
1,000.....96⅞
12,000.....97
2,000.....96¾
Nor Pac Term 1st
3,000c.....113⅝
2,000.....113½
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000.....101
Oregon Imp 1st 6s,
Trust Rects
10,000.....114
Oregon Short Line 6s
5,000.....126
2,000.....126¼
1,000.....126
Oregon Short Line
1st Con 5s
3,500.....106½
1,000.....106¾
5,000s20f.....107
Inc A 5s
2,000.....73¾
4,000.....73¼
3,000.....77
Peo & Eastern Inc
14,000.....17
48,000.....103¼
Peo & Eastern 1st
6,000.....98⅛
8,000.....107¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000.....94¾
17,000.....95
2,000.....94¾
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s,
Birm Div 1st
1,000.....88½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
8,000.....105½
2,000.....105¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
30,000.....38½
20,000.....38⅝
20,000.....38½
20,000.....38¾
145,000.....38¾
70,000.....38⅞
53,000.....39
5,000.....39¼
15,000.....39⅛
10,000.....39⅜
75,000.....39½
10,000.....39⅝
7,000.....39¼
110,000.....39½
5,000.....39⅜
3,000.....39¼
10,000.....39⅜
35,000.....39½
25,000.....39⅝
50,000.....39¼
12,000.....39⅜
30,000.....39¼
Union Elev 1st 6s,
Trust Co Certfs
7,000.....89
2,000.....89⅜
Union Pacific 4s
17,000.....96¼
45,000.....96⅜
101,000.....96⅝
20,000.....96⅜
5,000.....96⅜
11,000.....96¾
2,000.....96¾
7,000.....96⅜
U P, Den & Gulf 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
25,000.....60⅞
47,000.....60⅜
10,000.....60⅞
12,000.....61
10,000.....61⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000.....100
5,000.....109¼
5,000.....109¼
Det & Chic Ext
48,000.....103¼
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000.....84⅜
2,000.....84½
West Shore Gtd 4s
8,000.....108¾
Registered
500xl.....105½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
8,000.....41½
$2,185,500

St L & Ir M Gen 5s
8,000.....94½
St L & San Fran 4s
1,000.....78
St L & S F G M 5s
2,000.....105¼
7,000s20f.....105½
10,000.....105½
2,000.....105⅞
St L & S F Gen 6s
8,000.....119¾
11,000.....120
St L & San Fr 2d,
Class B
2,000.....113⅝
St L & San Fran,
Southwn Div 5s
5,000.....94¾
10,000.....95
St L Southwn 1st
2,000.....75½
2,000.....75⅝
St Paul, Min & Man,
Dakota Exten
10,000.....120⅝
San A & Ar Pass 4s
2,000.....65
20,000.....64½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000.....107
8,000.....107¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000.....94¾
17,000.....95
2,000.....94¾
Tenn Cl, Ir & R 6s,
Birm Div 1st
1,000.....88½
Texas & Pac 1st 5s
8,000.....105½
2,000.....105¾
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
30,000.....38½
20,000.....38⅝
20,000.....38½
20,000.....38¾
145,000.....38¾
70,000.....38⅞
53,000.....39
5,000.....39¼
15,000.....39⅛
10,000.....39⅜
75,000.....39½
10,000.....39⅝
7,000.....39¼
110,000.....39½
5,000.....39⅜
3,000.....39¼
10,000.....39⅜
35,000.....39½
25,000.....39⅝
50,000.....39¼
12,000.....39⅜
30,000.....39¼
Union Elev 1st 6s,
Trust Co Certfs
7,000.....89
2,000.....89⅜
Union Pacific 4s
17,000.....96¼
45,000.....96⅜
101,000.....96⅝
20,000.....96⅜
5,000.....96⅜
11,000.....96¾
2,000.....96¾
7,000.....96⅜
U P, Den & Gulf 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
25,000.....60⅞
47,000.....60⅜
10,000.....60⅞
12,000.....61
10,000.....61⅛
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000.....100
5,000.....109¼
5,000.....109¼
Det & Chic Ext
48,000.....103¼
Wabash 2d 5s
5,000.....84⅜
2,000.....84½
West Shore Gtd 4s
8,000.....108¾
Registered
500xl.....105½
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
8,000.....41½
$2,185,500

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mercantile	167
Central National	160	Merchants'	146½
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex.	116
Commerce	200	New Amsterdam	250
Continental	125	New York	235
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Garfield National	850	Park	300
German-American	112	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	300	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	State of N. Y.	100
Mechanics'	170	West Side	275
Mech. & Traders'	110		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
1st week June	$25,091	$19,275	.....
From July 1	1,044,529	974,622	.....
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	644	339
2d week June	$56,276	$38,256	$12,329
From Jan. 1	1,424,243	802,963	271,308
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,151
2d week June	$632,580	$628,354	$595,408
From July 1	32,741,414	29,008,670	31,253,969

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS reports for April—Gross earnings, $878,495; operating expenses and taxes, $676,396; net earnings, $202,099; interest on bonds and rentals, $285,542; deficit, $83,443. For ten months ended April 30: Gross earnings, $10,614,448; operating expenses and taxes, $7,058,293; net earnings, $3,556,154; interest on bonds and rentals, $2,856,088; surplus, $700,066.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	109½	110¼
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112¼
4s, r., 1925	124¾	125¼
4s, c., 1925	124¾	124⅞
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112½
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	101	102½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	...
Adams Express	100	102
Albany & Sus	180	...
American Coal	115	140
Am. Cotton Oil	20	20¾
Am. Dist. Tel	20	22½
Ann Arbor	11	11¼
Ann Arbor pf	37	38
Boston A. L. pf	102	106
Brunswick City	10¾	11½
Buff., R. & P.	20	30
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	66½
Canadian Pacific	85½	85¾
Central Pacific	13¾	14¼
Chi. & Alton	157	...
Chi. & Alton pf	170	...
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	30	34½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23	25
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	71	...
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9
Chi. T. & Tr. pf.	25	30
Col. Midland	6	7
Col. Midland pf.	16½	19
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45	49
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	...
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2½
Col. Fuel & I.	20½	22
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24
Com. Cable	170	180
Consol. Coal	42	45
Consol. Ice pf.	85½	94
Del. & Hudson	109	110½
Del., L. & W.	154	160
Den. & R. G.	12⅝	13¼

	Bid.	Ask'd.
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	...
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	...
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	125	130
*E. E. I. of B'klyn.	106	110
Eastern Elevator	...	64
Erie	13¼	13⅝
Erie 2d pf.	17	18
Ev. & T. H.	25	27
Ft. W. & R. G.	...	11½
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	50	...
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100
Ill. Steel Co.	55	56½
Iowa Central	9⅛	9½
Joliet & Chicago	160	...
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	5	5½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	19
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas pf.	91½	92½
L. E. & W.	15	16
Lake Shore certfs.	...	191
Long Island	50	52
Manhattan Beach.	3	5
Md. Coal pf.	50	53½
Mexican Cent.	4⅝	5½
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½
Minn. St. P. & S.	...	9
S. M.	6	...
Minn., St. P. & S.	...	16
S. M. pf.	...	19
Minn. Iron	73¼	73½
Mobile & Ohio	28½	28
Mor. & Essex	167½	170
Nat. Lead pf.	106¼	107½
Nat. Lin. Oil	17½	19
National Starch	5½	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	25
New Cent. Coal	7¼	8¼
N. Y. & N. H.	189	...
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31¾	34½
Norfolk So.	60	66
Nor. & West.	15	15½
Ohio Southern.	...	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Oregon R. & N.	...	27
ex. div.	49½	51
Ore. R. & N. pf.	...	40
ex. div.	70	72½
Ore. S. L.	30	31
Penn. Coal	325	...
Peo. & Eastern	4	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	64¼
P. Ft. W. & C.	168	...
Pitts. & West. pf.	5	7
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	6	7
Rens & Sar.	178	...
Rome, W. & O.	121½	123
Rio G. W.	25	26
Rio Gr. W. pf.	65	68
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7¼	7½
St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	59	61
St. L. & San Fr.	7½	8
St. L. & San Fr. 1st pf.	62½	63
St. L. & Duluth.	18	24
St. P. & D. pf.	78	84
St. P. & O. pf.	150	153
Sixth Avenue	200	210
Stand. R. & T.	5½	6½
Third Avenue	172	175
Tol. & O. C.	...	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	...	45
Wabash	7	7¾
Wells-Fargo Exp.	118	120
West. Chl. St.	90	91
Wis. Central pf.	3	8

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
55,770	Am. Sugar Refs.	130⅝	133½	130⅝	133
5,730	Am. Tobacco	110¾	114½	110¾	113⅞
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
30	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37	37	37	37
10	A., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13½	13½
100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32⅜	32⅞	32⅜	32¼
400	Balt. & Ohio	20	21⅛	20	21
1,840	Brook. R. T.	51⅜	52⅜	51¼	51⅝
12,700	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	104	105½	104	104¾
18,580	Chi., M. & St. P.	99½	100¼	99½	99¾
4,080	Chi., R. I. & P.	105¾	106⅞	105¾	106⅜
50	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅛	43	42⅛	43
500	Louis. & Nash.	52	52½	52	52½
2,290	Manhattan	105¼	105⅞	104¾	105¾
980	Mo. Pacific	55¼	55⅝	54⅜	55
10	N. Y. Central	115⅞	115⅞	115½	115½
100	N. Y., O. & W.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
1,240	North American	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
490	Nor. Pac. pf.	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅝
420	Nor. Pac. pf.	68¼	68⅝	68	68⅜
2,200	People's Gas	98⅝	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
10	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
80	Tenn. C. & I.	34	34	34	34
520	Union Pacific pf.	58½	59	58⅛	58⅞
100	Wabash pf.	19	19	19	19
40	Western Union	91¾	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
Work		3⅞	4	3½	3⅝

$8,320

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
3,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	75½	75½	75½	75½
26,000	Pacific 2d.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
5,000	Union Pacific 4s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
20,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
5,000	Wabash 2d.	84½	84½	84¼	84½

$74,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.06	.06
Best & Belcher	.18	.18
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	.17	.14
Challar	.08	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.30	.34
Crown Point	.07	.07
Gould & Curry	.11	.12
Hale & Norcross	.77	.77
Justice	.05	.04
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.11	.12
Occidental Con.	.65	.65
Ophir	.24	.23
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.10	.10
Savage	.04	.04
Sierra Nevada	.60	.58
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con.	.17	.17
Utah Con.	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46⅜; drafts, sight, 15, telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS June 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3½	2½	4
Anaconda	45	46½	45	50
Anchoria	75½	77	77	83
Argentum	26	26¼	26½	27½
Battle Mountain	20	24	20	21
Consolidated	9¼	9½	9	9¼
El Paso	7¾	9	7½	8
Elkton	89⅞	90	90½	91
Gibson	21	22¾	22	23½
Gold Coin	96	98	96	97
Gold King	50	52½	50	53
Golden Fleece	23	40	26	50
Garfield Con	13¼	14¼	13½	14
Isabella	23½	25⅜	26½	26¾
Jefferson	4½	5	4½	4⅞
Lillie	88	88¾

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Dull Day at Private Contract—Auctioneers Protest Against License Fees.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the three-story brick building 626 Eleventh Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 76.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for A. B. Gwathmey, to Murtagh & McCarthy, the plot 359 to 365 Rivington Street, 80 by 92 The buyers will improve the property with an eight-story brick factory.

The same brokers have also sold for Fay & Stacom, to John Kafka, for about $38,500, the six-story tenement 103 Monroe Street, 26 by 88 by 100.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Elizabeth R. Maas, 432 Sixth Street, 25 by 92; also, to George Fennell, 77 Avenue A, 20.8 by 74.2; also, to George Hannemann, 439 Fifth Street, 25.10 by 48.

Many of the members of the Auctioneers' Association have not yet paid their license fees, and will do so only under protest, claiming that the new city charter, in which no reference is made to the matter, takes precedence over the act of the Legislature compelling them to pay $250 annually on June 15. The city authorities have been acquainted with the position of the auctioneers, and have the subject under consideration. In the event of an unfavorable decision the auctioneers say that they will take the matter to the courts.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold, in foreclosure, to John J. Tierney, for $19,000 each, the two four-story stone-front dwellings 127 and 129 West Sixty-fourth Street, each 20 by 100.5.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Hamlin Whitman and others, for $291,756 a one-third interest in all land included by One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, the original high-water line of the Harlem River and Macomb's Dam Road, excepting thereout the plot bounded by Macomb's Dam Road, One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, and such part as has been taken for the opening of Seventh Avenue; also, a one-third interest in all lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along the Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, excepting thereout the streets running through same.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Herman Lewinson, for $32,150, the five-story brick flat 160 West Ninety-sixth Street, 29 by 101.5.

Solomon de Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Gormley, for $1,725, the lot, 1,078 Home Street, 42.8 by 65.2, and irregular.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $2,500, the plot Chestnut Drive, north side, 654.7 feet east of Hickory Street, 40 by 101.4 by 40 by 100.9, being Lot 98 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to Joseph M. Jackson, for $14,650, the one-story frame building, with two stores, 2,679 Third Avenue, 25 by 100.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Lillie D. Gray, for $1,750, the plot Mapes Avenue, northwest side, 659 feet northeast of Samuel Street, 66 by 150.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, 136 and 138 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-first Street, 49.7 by 95, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $260,280.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, runs southeast 144.8 by southwest 98.9 by northwest 50 by northeast 10.2 by northwest 14.3 by west 54 to Broadway by north 107, leasehold, four and five story brick and stone theatre, known as the Casino. Due on judgment, $134,367; subject to another mortgage for $18,495.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 157 East Forty-fourth Street, north side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $2,884; subject to another mortgage for $16,300.

By Thompson & Pryor foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 77 East Tenth Street, north side, 250 feet west of Third Avenue, 23 by 69.10 by 24.3 by 77.5, leasehold, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,551.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 20 by 74.6; Hulda Wittner of 26 Beekman Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 108 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick tenement, 17 by 79; John Flynn, of 280 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; H. Fouchard, architect; cost, $8,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, block front from Ninety-first Street to Ninety-second Street, for eight five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.8 by 95 and 25 by 85.6; Sauer, Gross & Herbener, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $220,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 84.11; Elizabeth McKinley of 160 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; C. Steinmetz of 62 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $22,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 101.6 feet west of Second Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, 25.5 by 85.8; John McLaughlin of 346 East Eighty-first Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $108,000.

Two Hundred and Third Street, north side, 152.4 feet east of Valentine Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., of 111 Fifth Avenue, owner; M. Schiff of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 33; Louis Eickworth of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Anthony Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,000.

Crane Place, east side, 125 feet north of Gray Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; William McNabb, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,500.

Pond Place, west side, 200 feet south of Travers Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 32; Thomas White of 2,805 Pond Place, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 37 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 42 by 45; C. H. Koster of Tuxedo, N. Y., owner; W. A. Bates of 100 Broadway, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 220 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a three-story and basement brick flat; Edward Haucett, premises, owner; John Coll of 48 Exchange Place, architect; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 25 and 27 South William Street, to two five-story brick business buildings; J. C. Barron of 70 Park Avenue, owner; J. E. A. Rose of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lewis Street, northwest corner of Rivington Street; 207 East Seventy-ninth Street, and 36 to 40 Greenwich Avenue, to three brick public schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,250.

Ash Street, north side, 200 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Anna H. Bedford of 145 East Fifty-first Street, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $700.

Daly Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, August Werkin, owner; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $200.

Coney Island Lots at Auction.

At the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday the partition sale of a hotel and sixty-seven lots at Coney Island belonging to the estate of the late Garrett Katen realized $32,480. The hotel, on Surf Avenue, near West Seventeenth Street, together with four lots, was bought by George C. Tilyou for $10,400. Four other lots on the avenue brought $7,200. On the streets prices ranged from $650 for corners down to $250 for inside lots.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 16.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 43.6 ft s of 179th St, 23.4x101.1x23.8x93.9; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Barbara Goldsmith..... $1

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 75x95; Saverio Guidera to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 168th St, 75x95; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Saverio Guidera..... 100

AVENUE A, w s, 51.8 ft s of 86th St, 25x75.9; Donald McLean, referee, to Hannah Wallach..... 15,525

AVENUE B, e s, 51.4 ft n of 83d St, 50.10x98; Johann F. Wischhusen to Frederick Wallman 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 149th St, 199.10 ft to 148th St x100; Adolph J. H. Meyer and wife to Jacob Bartscherer. 1

BROADWAY, e s, 28 ft s of Walker St, 28x175x29.5x175; Louisa Jones to Harry L. Moxley 1

CAMBRELLING AV, w s, 175 ft n of Columbia St, 25x100; Amelia Crocheron to Charles Lesinsky and another..... 1,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 246, w s, 24x100; Henrietta Savage to Thomas J. McGuire 100

CHATHAM SQUARE, 22, 17.4x60; Agnes G. Warsaw to Joseph R. Warsaw, 1-5 part 1

CLINTON ST, 173, 25x100; Etta Warsawski to Lena Davis..... 2,000

CLINTON AV, e s, 149.6 ft s of 177th St, 25x115; William C. Bergan to Henry Schlebohn and wife..... 1

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; Simon Haberman and wife to John Conners 1

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 124.11 ft s of 141st St, 50x85; John Connors and wife to Simon Haberman 1

FRANKLIN ST, 195 and 197, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George H. Coutts.. 52,250

GRAND ST, 229; Thomas S. Ollive to Emily C. Ollive 1

GREAT JONES ST, n s, 167.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 20x100x irregular; Morris B. Hall to Viola Hahn..... 1

GREAT JONES ST, n s, 167.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 20x100x irregular; Regine Dinkelspiel and another to Morris B. Hall 1

KOSSUTH AV, s corner of Fulton St, 36.4x100, John A. Graf and wife to George A. Martin..... 10

LOTS 204, 208, 515, map of Arden property; Mathilde Repper to Walter W. Taylor 1

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 64.2 ft n of 116th St, 36.8x82; Morris B. Hall and wife to Regine Dinkelspiel and another.... 10

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.10x119.10x24.8x123; Henry H. Dreyer to Adolph J. H. Meyer..... 1

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 75.4 ft n of 141st St, 50x90; William C. Oesting and wife to Elkan Kahn..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11x25.3x67.6; Edward W. Harris and others to Mary McKeagney ..... Exch.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x82.11x25.3x67.6; Mary McKeagney to Edward F. Kirby..... Exch.

VALENTINE AV, e s, 618.9 ft s of 180th St, 16.7x96.9x16.8x96.6; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Isaac L. Dunn..... 1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 127 ft n from the s w corner of the property map of the estate of Abraham Bassford, 50x100; Washington Av, w s, 25 ft n of Springfield St, 25x100; Fordham Av, w s, part of Lot 33, map of Morrisania, 22x216x24.4x210; Lot 286, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c.; Frederick Ryer, Jr., and wife to Abbie E. Wille..... 1,200

WASHINGTON ST, n s, 50 ft n of Harrison St, 25.5x60.9x25.4x60.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to George H. Coutts.. 5,000

WESTCHESTER AV, e corner of Green Av, 50x100; Matthew H. Moore and wife to Mary E. Moore..... 1

2D AV, w s, 25.7 ft n of 95th St, 50x75; George W. Eggers to Andrew Davey..... 1

3D AV, e s, 115 ft n of the s s of Lot 149, map of the village of Morrisania, 16.6x45.9x16.10x39.3; George Chappell and wife to Anna J. Daly..... 3,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 81st St, 75x100; Frank A. Ehret to George Ehret..... 1

8TH AV, 400 f w s, 25.1x100; Charles A. Kuster to William Shoemaker..... 1

15TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; George E. Kent, referee, to William H. Glover..... 2,400

15TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; William H. Glover to Lizzie Finley 1

15TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 25x114, Wakefield; George E. Kent, referee, to William H. Glover..... 2,400

32D ST, 424 and 426 West, 40x98.9; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Bertha W. Chatterton 1

33D ST, 309 East, 16x98.9, Theresa M. Barry to Patrick Toner..... 7,500

35TH ST, 304 East, 25x98.9; Mary E. Birrell and another, trustees, to Andrew J. Tierney 9,900

35TH ST, 304 East, 25x98.9; Mary E. Birrell and another to Andrew J. Tierney.. 1

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West, 25x98.9; Solomon Green and wife to Max Rosenzweig. 18,500

42D ST, n s, Lot 580, map of Hermitage, 25x100.4; Salletta M. Miller to Mary D. Pressinger 25,000

50TH ST, 238 East, 20x100.5; Leopold Mayer and wife to Aaron Goodman..... 1

54TH ST, 4 and 6 East, 36x100.6; Jennie M. Tompkins to William E. D. Stokes... 10

76TH ST, 306 West, 25x102.2; Theodore De Witt to Gilbert Colgate..... 1

76TH ST, 306 West, 25x102.2; Florence Colgate to Theodore De Witt..... 1

82D ST, n s, 286.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.6x102.2; George W. Leman and wife to Julius Levy 10

83D ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Thomas J. McGuire and wife to Henrietta K. Savage 100

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 20x102.2; Andrew Dewey and wife to George W. Eggers..... 1

99TH ST, 72 West, 20x100.11; Mary R. McCloskey to Peter A. Furlong and others, 1-5 part 1

103D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 108th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; David Bettman and wife to Samuel Vollman and another 1

107TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; 108th St, n s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, to Samuel Vollman and another..... 19,575

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, as assignee, to Simon Adler and another... 6,500

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; David Bettman and wife to Simon Adler and another..... 1

133D ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Edward Oppenheimer and others to Alfred Blumenthal..... 100

134TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of Cypress Av, 18.10x103.8, Peter Goetz to Diedrich Ahrensfeld and wife..... 7,275

Recorded Leases.

FRY, Dora L., executrix, to M. J. Kane; 2,321 3d Av, 10 years..... $2,900

GORDON, Phineas, to Jacob Furmann; 415 Grand St, 3 years..... 1,000

GOTTLIEB, Herman, to Herman Speer; 572 and 574 8th Av, 10 years..... 2,400

LINDEN, John M., to George Altenhorn; 302 Willis Av, n e corner of 140th St, 5 years..... $1,200, 1,500

McAFEE, John K., to Charles Specht; 21 Manhattan Av, 3 years..... $420, 480

WINCH, Charles A., to Union Ice Company; 159 and 161 West 24th St, 8½ years 6,000

WIRTH, Louis, to Adam Moesch; 2,405 2d Av, 3 years..... 660

Recorded Mortgages.

BERNEY, Louis, to Simon Frankel and others; 119 Ludlow St, demand..... $5,000

BERNEY, Louis, to Simon Frankel and others; 64 and 66 West 116th St, demand. 8,000

BLUMENTHAL, Alfred, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; n s of 133d St, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,000

BUTCHLE, Susan, to Leopold Hermann; 926 and 928 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,500

BUCKLEY, James J., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 8th Av, 50.5 ft n of 40th St, demand.... 60,000

CONNORS, John, to William H. Smith; w corner of Convent Av and 133d St, 2 years 8,250

DALY, Anna L., to George Chappell; e s of 3d Av, 115 ft n of Lot 149, map of the village of Morrisania, 2 years..... 450

DERRICK, or De Rick, Thirza J., to John A. Bromley, as guardian, &c.; Westchester to Taylor Bridge Road; adjoining land of Jacob Stinnard, contains 9-100 of an acre, at Throgg's Neck, 1 year 500

FRUAUF, Jacob, to John L. Fruauf; s e s of Ludlow St, 80 ft n e of Rivington St, 4 years 1,000

GLOVER, William H., to Fanny B. Faris; n s of 15th St, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,000

GLOVER, William H., to Fanny B. Faris; n s of 15th St, 180 ft w of Prospect Terrace, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,000

GLOVER, William H., to T. Ellwood Carpenter; n s of 15th St, 105 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 1 year..... 750

GOLDSMITH, Barbara, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; w s of Anthony Av, 43.6 ft s of 179th St, installments 4,800

GOODMAN, Aaron, to Leopold Mayer; 233 West 59th St, 5 years..... 2,000

GORSCH, Arthur, to William E. Ver Planck, as trustee, &c.; s s of 85th St, 98.1 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years..... 12,000

GRAEFELMANN, Frederick and Mascretha, to Augustus L. Peters; n s of 134th St, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 5 years.. 13,000

GREENE, David and Alice N., to Lucy N. Hubbell; 105 and 107 East 15th St, 3 years 4,500

GUIDERA, Saverio, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n e corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 51,000

HAEBLIN, Simon, to John Connors; w s of Edgecombe Av, 149.11 ft s of 141st St, 3 years..... 2,500

HABERMAN, Simon, to John Connors; w s of Edgecombe Av, 124.11 ft s of 141st St, 3 years 2,500

HALL, Morris B., to Regine and Louis W. Dinkelspiel; n s of Great Jones St, 167.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 1 year.... 2,500

HEMPEL, Mary W., to Edmund S. Whitman and others, executors, &c.; s s of 84th St, 118.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 28,000

HORNE, Fannie G., to William H. Smith; w s of Webster Av, 75 ft s of Scott Av, 1 year..... 1,100

JORDAN, Kate, to Thomas Wright, executor, &c.; n s of 40th St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 1,000

KIRBY, Edward F., to Mary McKeagney; w g of St. Nicholas Av, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, installments..... 1,000

LEVIN, Annie, to Esther Bernert; s s of 104th St, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

LEVY, Abraham, and Dorah Goldstein to Leah Manheim; s w corner of Rutgers St and Monroe St, demand..... 6,000

LEVY, Abraham, and Dorah Goldstein to Leah Manheim, 250 and 252 Monroe St, demand 6,000

LOOS, Emilie, to Bernard Meyer; n s of 115th St, 173.9 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year... 1,000

MACKENZIE, George, to Charles A. Christman; Lot 65, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 2,100

MENNIE, John D., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 117th St, 90 ft w of Park Av, and 3 adjoining lots, (four mortgages,) 1 year 59,400

MOEBUS, Sophia, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 154th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, installments..... 750

MOXLEY, Harry L., William H. Birkmire, to Louisa M. Jones; s e corner of Broadway and Walker St, 2½ years.....100,000

NEALIS, James J., to Kate Doherty; n w corner of Jumel Place and 167th St, 5 years 6,000

PORTER, William K., to Frank W. Rose; s w corner of Lexington Av and 62d St, 4 months 3,500

REPPIDDI, Mathilde, to Annie V. Taylor; s s of 8th Av, adjoining Lot 1,090, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 3,000

RICHARDSON, Abby S., to Arthur C. Rounds, trustee, &c.; s s of 100th St, 57.6 ft w of West End Av..... 11,500

ROSENZWEIG, Max, to Solomon Green; 530 and 532 West 37th St, 2 years..... 1,500

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, and Henry Rochmovitz to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 552 Grand St, 5 years.... 27,000

RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, and another to Bessie Ruth; 552 Grand St, installments. 7,000

SAVAGE, Henrietta K., to Thomas J. Hodgkins, executor, &c.; n s of 83d St, 250 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 41,744

SCHLOBOHM, Henry and Mary, to William C. Bergen; e s of Clinton Av, 149.6 ft s of 177th St, installments 600

SCHRAMME, Frances I. and John T., to George G. De Witt and another, trustees; n s of 148th St, 139.6 f w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years..... 9,000

SHOEMAKER, William, to Charles A. Kuster; w s of 8th Av, 75.3 ft s of 44th St, 5 years..... 1 32,500

SIGAFUS, Augustus C. A., to Elizabeth S. Clark, guardian, &c.; 370 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 35,000

SPEER, Herman Emma, to George Ehret; 572 and 574 8th Av, leasehold, demand 5,500

SROKA, Louis and Betty, to J. Samuel Jacobs and another; 338 Madison St, installments 1,000

TIERNEY, Andrew J., to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 304 East 35th St, 3 years.. 4,000

TONER, Patrick, to Daniel Underhill and others, trustees, &c.; 249 East 33d St, 5 years 5,000

UHL, Wendelin and Marie, to Hellmuth Kranich; n s of 154th St, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 2,500

UHL, Wendelin and Marie, to Hellmuth Kranich; n s of 154th St, 225 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,300

WALLACH, Hannah and Samson, to John A. Rutherfurd; 1,627 Avenue A, 5 years. 14,000

WINTER, Herman T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 653 to 657 1st Av, 3 years 10,000

ZABINSKI, Lizzie and Joseph, to Yette Rosenberg; south part of Lot 45, map of property of heirs of May E. G. Beekman, 7th Ward, 5 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Sophia E. C., and others, executors, &c., to Charlotte E. Throckmorton..... $3,512

BROWN, Sophia E. C., and others, executors, &c., to Sophia E. C. Brown, (three assignments)..... 24,729

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, &c., Elizabeth C. Clark, as guardian, &c., (two assignments).....Nominal

CONNORS, John, to John W. Haaren, (two assignments)..... 5,000

GILLESPIE, Albert, to Nelson D. Stilwell..... 100

HOUSEMAN, Margaret, to Annie M. Smith..... 2,400

JENICKS, Francis M., to Annie Zimmermann.....Nominal

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Albert Gillespie.....Nominal

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Elizabeth Hardy... 500

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Elizabeth Hardy... 800

ROGERS, James, to John Batton.....Nominal

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Sarah B. Foster..... 15,000

THOMAS, Adelaide C., to Roxanna W. Turner..... 3,527

THROCKMORTON, Charlotte E., to Sophia E. C. Brown..... 3,526

WATJEN, Herman, to William B. Roth.. 3,082

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to Adolph J. H. Meyer..... 5,200

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x100; Martin Tully against Edward Jenking, owner and contractor..... 1,100

DIVISION ST, 244 and 226; Julius Ruge against John Duane, owner; John McKinney & Son, contractors..... 428

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11x131.2; James McLaughlin against James Lennon, owner; William F. Lennon, contractor 134

ROBBINS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 50x100; Chester F. Reynolds against Amelia Bushman, owner; Henry Bushman, contractor 224

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; Simon Steinberg and another against Rosa Wiederman, owner and contractor 290

41ST ST, 315 East; Louis Oldshein against Moritz Berlinger, owner and contractor. 163

118TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; the Mercer Company against David Cohen and Dora Scheer, owners and contractors 1,800

142D ST, 310 and 312 West; Louis Crosby against Catherine E. Steers and others, owners; George Hossemann, owner and contractor 32

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; Ferdinand Olivieri against Nicolas Berg, owner; Frank and Pietro Indelli, contractors 70

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; Pasquale Trovino against Nicolas Berg, owner; Frank and Pietro Indelli, contractors 36

145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; Pasquale Carotz against Nicolas Berg, owner; Frank and Pietro Indelli, contractors 22

155TH ST, 572 and 574 East; Herman Masche against James McBride and Robert P. Golightly, owners and contractors 62

Lis Pendens.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 167th St, 76.7x100; Frederic P. Sands against Patrick and Mary W. Merrigan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sands & De Peyster.

AVENUE B, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 51x88.3 ft to Exterior St, x51.3x62.11; Robert L. Harrison, trustee, against Maggie A. Coleman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

LEROY ST, 21; Elias Kempner against Ellen S. Lowe, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Manne.

LOT 434, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; Harriet C. Cole against John Trede, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Hollister.

85TH ST, s s, 320.6 ft e of 3d Av, 40x80; Department of Buildings against the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

94TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 16x100.8; Edward Mitchell, trustee, against Agnes R. Pritchard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

126TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; William Herz against Andrew Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

126TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Bitterman against Andrew Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

139TH ST, 304 East; Carrie Engs and others, executors, &c., against George I. Austen and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Hurst.

153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 24.4x100x24.4x96; John Madden against Thomas Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Earley & Prendergast.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury. Case on. No day calendar.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 525, 1278, 1281, 530, 526, 470, 533, 469.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLoughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—In re Edgecombe Rd.
2—In re Irwin.
3—Myers vs. Moss.
4—Crawford vs. Winston.
5—Rosenfeld vs. N. Y. Times Pub. Co.
6—Boyce vs. Boyce.
7—Keister vs. Rankin.
8—People, &c., vs. Dunn.
9—People ex rel. Walsh vs. Mitchell.
10—McLean vs. Widmayer.
11—Mechanics' Nat. Bk, vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
12—In re Randel. Non-enumerated motions.
35—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
36—Leonard vs. Faber.
37—Bank of Metropolis vs. Faber.
38—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same.
39—Butler vs. Richardson
40—In re Adams.
41—Kingsland vs. Fuller.
44—Youghiogheny & L. Coal Co. vs. Washburne.
47—Rowland vs. Kellogg
48—Fortunato vs. Mayor, &c.
20—Lange vs. Hirsch.
42—People ex rel. Flood vs. Gardiner.
4—Zeigler vs. Trenkman.
43—Meyer vs. Sidney National Bank.
49—Pyrogravure Co. vs. Staber.
30—Steamship Richmond Hill Co. vs. Seager.
13—Press Pub. Co. vs. Star Co.
46—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
9—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
50—People ex rel. Lee vs. Kellar.
51—Louis vs. Bauer.
54—Hewitt vs. Hazard.
55—McLoughlin vs. Singer.
56—Delano vs. Rice.
57—Powers vs. Powers.
58—Nat. Shoe & Leather Bk. vs. Brown.
59—Dano vs. Rice.
60—In re Van Beuren.
61—Butler vs. Waldstein
62—In re Mayor, &c.
63—Dickinson vs. Earle.
64—Dickinson vs. Earle.
65—Haines vs. Kinderhook & Hud. Ry. Co.
66—Henderson, Hull & Co. vs. McNally.
67—People ex rel. Remsen vs. Sohmer.
68—Smith vs. Cauldwell.
70—Reilly vs. Lee.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Pritchard vs. Marvin.
2—Montgomery vs. City of New York.
3—Gero vs. Gero.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6701—Hall vs. McDowell.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6050—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.
6432—Farrell vs. Farrell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Adjourned until Monday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Fursman, J. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Eyrn, and Honey for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Lewis Pullerson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

15706—Mestretta vs. Beam.
16544—Mirkin vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
15991—Haskins vs. Murray.
16149—H. Elias Brewing Co. vs. Comerford.
15828—Mitchell vs. Watson.
16248—Wright vs. Crane.
16276—Tolhurst vs. Flicken.
16418—Ryttenberg vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
16512—Ternpert vs. City of N. Y.
16869—Tomlinson vs. Barnard.
11746—Simonson vs. Lipman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11053—Mahoney vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
11407—Pullich vs. Casey.
9389—Gordon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11166—Friedlander vs. N. Y. Pl. Glass Ins. Co.
7844—Malliet vs. Schenck.
11158—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Envel. Co.
4080—Landau vs. Sobel.
10872—Gallagher vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
11278—Cameron vs. Van Allen.
9402—Callan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11419—Nat. Life Ass'n vs. Thompson.
4928—Rowan vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.

Highest number reached on regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

11546—Gallagher vs. Press Co.
11271—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
10388—Thomas vs. Schwarzkoff.
8209—McGoldrick vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
207—Wolf vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
3869—Rappaport vs. Werner.
10912—Rice vs. Contant.
4687—Lindner vs. Sullivan.
10742—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
11156—Winant vs. Mayor, &c.
8367—Keating vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10331—Murphy vs. Mayor, &c.
10352—Ayers vs. same.
8414—Gratz vs. Weir.
8442—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Darbrow.
9420—Sabin vs. Kendrick.
10661—Steinheimer vs. Krensler.
7046—Trumpetre vs. 3d. Av. R. R. Co.
9822—Lindenborn vs. Sloan.
8504—Thompson vs. Mayor, &c.
11393—Scharrath vs. Zanelli.
7767—Hirschman vs. Colroepke vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
103—Smith vs. Terry.
107—Euler vs. Kappeldorf.
108—Hoyer vs. Grass.
110—Wade vs. Village of Jamaica.
111—Garden City Co. vs. Ruckle.
8302—Holscher vs. Lockwood.
11377—Graham vs. Drytoons.
9C06—Lotsakos vs. Vlasto.
9792—Myers vs. Foley.
9806—Daly Lumber Co. vs. Kilduff.
9812—Lewis vs. Alden.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI

CLOUDBURST AT KANSAS CITY.

Four Lives Known to be Lost, and There May Be More.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 16.—A cloudburst about 11 o'clock last night in the vicinity of Chelsea Park, a suburban pleasure resort about three miles southwest of here, is believed to have caused the death of at least four persons and possibly more. An artificial lake had been created in the park by the building of a dam across Jersey Creek.

The flood of water carried away this dam and a torrent poured out over the lowlands along the creek. Half a dozen houses standing near Jersey Creek were carried away. Mrs. Greenlee, living on Thirteenth Street, near the creek, was drowned, being swept away with her house. Robert Kokmore, his wife, and their two children are missing, and are believed to have perished. Their house was near that of Mrs. Greenlee's. Three other persons are reported to have been drowned, but their names are unknown. The property loss will be considerable.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE
(Shortest and Quickest)
TO
MANHATTAN BEACH & CONEY ISLAND,
C. I. Jockey Club Racetrack
VIA
39TH ST. BROOKLYN FERRY,
From foot Whitehall St., Battery, N.Y.
Terminus of all Elevated Railroads.
Broadway and Belt Line surface cars.
Boats will leave every 20 minutes until 12:00 o'clock midnight, connecting with Steam Express Trains—no stops—for Manhattan Beach and Coney Island.

COMMENCING JUNE 18th.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A.M
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

Saturday Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St. 2 P. M. RETURNING on any WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAIN. This gives ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government buildings, &c. FARE, round trip, $1.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 609 Madison av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

THE Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

MACHINERY.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE STRANG, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 6th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
may6-1aw6wF

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.
Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers to a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; firemen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-resident, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of any railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and those physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age; Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, to all persons interested in the estate of J. H. JOHNSTON & COMPANY, assigned to Arthur H. Masten and John R. Kelm, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at Part 1, thereof, in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the third day of August, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Arthur H. Masten and John R. Kelm, as assignees of the above-named J. H. Johnston & Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignees' accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, First Department, this 16th day of June, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE L. NICHOLS, Attorney for Assignees, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. 'e17-1aw6w&jy29F

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee.

HERMAN A. RUEBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je8-1aw7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR J. MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francesca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McCrae, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soulé, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. je10-1aw6wF

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLISS, LOUISA CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA CATHERINE BLISS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1898. CHARLES E. BLISS, Administrator. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York City. my27-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERVIS, Administratrix. JOHN A. & S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard S. Ely, Jr., Clarissa Ely, Ely Williams Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. I. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Franklin B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York. my27-1aw6wF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jul0-1aw6mFri

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEFEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DITTY & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, 98 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Elder & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. ELDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL J. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL V. VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN H. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 15th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the Village of West New Brighton, County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and forty-one, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and eighty-six, four hundred and eighty-seven, four hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and eighty-nine, eighty-nine, four hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen.—Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

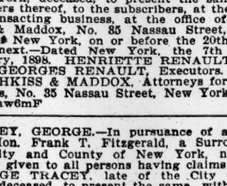
REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thomson & Piper, auctioneers, at the late New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the Register's office of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence northwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $85,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest as aforesaid, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-NINTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street; and running: thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet six inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

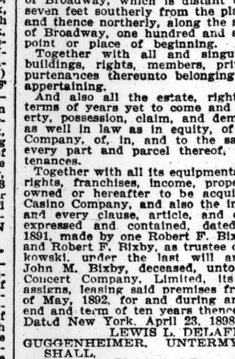
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, of December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years there next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $41,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1896, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.08, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

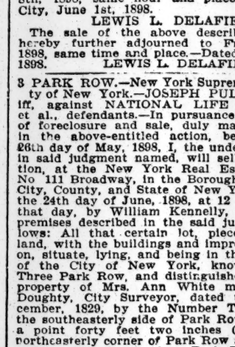
The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Friday, June 17, 1898, same time and place.—Dated N. Y., June 8, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against THE NONA LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished as a number on property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet (40-2) two inches from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,120, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. je8-2aw3wTu&F&je24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, plaintiff, against NONA MARIA GAFFNEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-fourth Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) (exclusive of costs,) with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

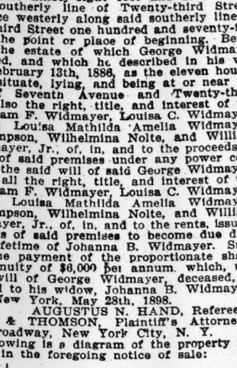
GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to the rents, issues, and profits of said premises to become due during the lifetime of Johanna B. Widmayer. Subject to the payment of the proportionate share of the annuity of $6,000 per annum, which, under the will of George Widmayer, deceased, is to be paid to his widow, Johanna B. Widmayer. —Dated New York, May 28th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:


23d St.
175 ft.
98 ft. 9 in.
7th Ave.
50 ft.
25 ft.
148 ft. 1¼ in.
9th Ave.

WAR BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Direct Applications So Far in This City Estimated at $780,000.

MR. JORDAN BECOMES RETICENT

He Will Not, He Says, Make Public Further Information on War Bonds Unless on the Authority of Secretary Gage.

Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, said last evening:

"Without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury I will not make public any more information in regard to the subscriptions for war bonds."

It was ascertained, however, that yesterday, before the hour of ceasing to book direct subscriptions had closed, a certificate of receipt numbered 1,771 was issued. As up to the close of business on Wednesday 647 such certificates were issued, this would make 1,124 subscriptions made yesterday against 547 on Wednesday and 100 on Tuesday. If the average was kept up yesterday the day's war loan receipts at the Sub-Treasury were about $500,000. After the last subscription was made there was a semi-official report that the last certificate was numbered 1,827. This would make the direct subscription yesterday 1,180. At any rate, it is estimated that the amount so far received at the Sub-Treasury on account of the $200,000,000 war loan is about $780,000.

At no time between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. yesterday were there less than fifty persons in line at the Sub-Treasury waiting to subscribe to the war loan or to obtain subscription blanks or Secretary Gage's circular. They blocked up the cashier's office and interfered with the general business of the Sub-Treasury. To relieve the engorgement the Assistant Treasurer put up this notice:

"Persons wishing to avoid delay can deposit $500 in cash in an envelope, indorsing upon it the sum and name and address, and obtain the receipt to-morrow morning."

It was not learned how many availed themselves of this device to save time and annoyance, but it was rumored that very few such deposits were made.

Hard-Worked Clerks.

Of the subscribers, about one-tenth, as on the two first days, were women. The speculative element was largely in evidence, and calls for subscriptions in batches were rather the rule than the exception. The last certificates of receipt were given out three hours after the cashier's office opened, and the increased staff of the bond division worked until after 7 o'clock. During the business hours' rush, by order of Chief Detective McCluskey, three detectives of the Wall Street squad were detailed to watch for light-fingered idlers at the Sub-Treasury.

That the war threes will shortly sell at a handsome premium no one doubts. Of their "gilt-edged" quality an idea is had in a circular issued by the bond-dealing house of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street, which gives this table:

	Price June 15.	Yield (About.)
U. S. Bonds. Redeemable.		
2 per cent, on call	95	....
4s, Registered, after July 1, 1897	109½	2.90
4s, Coupon, after July 1, 1897	111	2.75
4s, Registered, after Feb. 1, 1925	124¼	2.75
4s, Coupon, after Feb. 1, 1925	124¼	2.75
5s, Registered, after Feb. 9, 1909	111¼	2.90
5s, Coupon, after Feb. 9, 1909	111	2.90
6s, Jan. 1, 1899	101¼	2.90

Redmond, Kerr & Co. had up to last evening subscribed or applied for about $4,000,000 of direct and allotment subscriptions.

Quotations on Bonds.

Another estimate of the value of the new bonds by a bond dealer was that they should be quoted at from 102¼ to 103¼, with great likelihood of the highest figure, because of the evident absorption of the war loan by the popular subscriptions of $500 or under. This view of the success of the popular subscriptions is sustained by President Williams of the Mechanics' National Bank.

Although it is evident that the New York direct and allotment subscriptions, including the three $200,000,000 syndicates—headed by the National City Bank, J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and the New York Life Insurance Company—will foot up over $700,000,000, bankers and financial institutions are earnest in their endeavor to make the response to the Nation's appeal for the "sinews of war" as emphatic and as satisfactory as possible. This extract from a circular from the Hanover National Bank, signed by President Thomas T. Woodward, is the keynote of the Wall Street sentiment:

"It is the purpose of this bank to aid the Government in every way possible in placing the new issue of United States bonds, and to facilitate its many friends, as well as others, who may wish to subscribe for them. To that end we beg to hand you herewith a subscription blank, and would be pleased to have you subscribe through us for as many of the new bonds as you may desire to purchase. We will make no charge whatever for our services. We realize that many persons may wish some of the new bonds with the idea of paying for them out of their July or subsequent income, or from other sources not immediately available, and we may add that we will be prepared to make loans to those who may want temporary accommodation in that way, at a favorable rate of interest."

Among the institutions which announce readiness to receive subscriptions and procure bonds free of charge is the Union Trust Company, of which Edward King is President. The National Park Bank offers like facilities.

Much Interest in Jersey City.

Postmaster Robert S. Jordan of Jersey City yesterday received from Washington 200 subscription blanks for the popular loan of $200,000,000. There was a great demand for them, and the supply was exhausted by noon. A new supply was called for, and will probably be ready for distribution to-day.

SECRETARY GAGE PLEASED.

Satisfied the New Loan Will Prove a Great Success.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The amount of subscriptions so far received at the Treasury Department fully meets the expectations of the officials. They say it warrants the prediction that the new loan will prove a greater success than any other ever issued by the Government. Although several subscriptions of from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 were received to-day, the response of the people of moderate means is especially gratifying to Secretary Gage, who believes the popular feature of the loan will prove a great success.

A banking house to-day made a proposition to subscribe for $100,000,000 of the new bonds at 101. Under the law the bonds must be sold at par and allotted to the subscribers for the smaller amount first, hence the offer could not be entertained. Subscriptions for $20 and multiples of that amount up to $500 will be awarded as fast as received.

Subscriptions in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Popular subscriptions to the Government war loan are still being received in large numbers. To-day at the Sub-Treasury in this city over $125,000 had been subscribed for before closing hours, an increase of $25,000 over yesterday. The subscriptions averaged about $400 apiece. In addition, many large amounts were subscribed by banks and trust companies, including one for $500,000 by the Equitable Trust Company, of which ex-National Democratic Committeeman William F. Harrity is President.

Change in War Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the House to-day Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) called up the bill supplemental to the war revenue measure, designed to supply some omissions and to strengthen the means of administering the Revenue act. It exempts from taxation mutual, casualty, fidelity, and guarantee companies conducted not for profit. The bill was passed.

Manhattan Beach Opening.

Manhattan Beach was formally opened for the season yesterday. There was no display of any kind. Denman Thompson was the first guest registered at the hotel. To-morrow Victor Herbert's band will be an attraction, as will Pain's "Fall of Manila." On June 23 De Wolf Hopper and his company will put in an appearance, and on June 25 the Oriental Hotel will open for the season.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Removals of the Old Commissioners by Mayor Van Wyck Held to be Illegal.

The quo warranto proceedings which were instituted against the present municipal administration by the former East River Bridge Commissioners, to test the title to office of the new Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, were settled by Justice Garretson yesterday. He declared that the old board had a right to demand proof of the new appointments and rendered a verdict in their favor. He said in part:

"I find that the removal of the relators was not within the purview of the charter of the City of New York, which gave the Mayor authority to remove appointees within six months after his induction into office. The gentlemen who originally constituted the commission still remain, as a matter of law, the Commissioners. There being no power of removal, as a matter of law, they were not removed. I direct the jury to find a verdict in favor of the relators on the ground that they are still the Commissioners and that the respondents are not."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Jenks asked for a stay of execution of the judgment pending an appeal to the Appellate Division. It was granted, and the counsel will endeavor to have the case argued at the present term. Should this decision of Justice Garretson be confirmed by the Appellate Division and possibly by the Court of Appeals, it will not only affect the Bridge Commission but the Aqueduct Commission and the Shore Road Commission as well.

Smith E. Lane, Secretary of the Board of Bridge Commissioners appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, expressed himself in quite an emphatic manner when he learned of the action of Justice Garretson in ordering the jury to find for the plaintiffs. It was, he said, a partisan act of a Republican Justice, and one that he thought would not be upheld by a higher court.

The commission would appeal the case at once, he said, and the papers would be prepared before next Sunday. The case may be argued in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as early as next Monday. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals, said Mr. Lane, if the Appellate Division sustains the verdict of the lower court.

TWO FIREMEN BADLY HURT.

The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company's Building Ablaze.

Two Brooklyn firemen were severely injured at a fire early yesterday morning. At 3:15 o'clock Policemen Corcoran and Rooney of the Hamilton Avenue Station saw flames in the four-story brick warehouse at Summit Street and the East River, owned by the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. By the time the firemen reached the place the fire had gained such headway that a fourth call was deemed advisable. This call brought twelve engines, two water towers, six hook and ladder companies, and the fireboats Seth Low and Robert A. Van Wyck.

The building was stored with potatoes and hay, and the heat from the flames was intense. The Robert Van Wyck had her first trial at a fire, and acquitted herself admirably. After three hours' hard work the fire was under control.

While Firemen Charles Vaughan of Company No. 26 and Lawrence Everett of Company No. 28 were working on the first floor a heavy iron pulley fell from the third floor, striking Vaughan on the head and, glancing, hit Everett also. The men were severely hurt, and were taken to Seney Hospital.

The building was occupied by Wilson Brothers, produce dealers, on the first floor, and William C. Bloomingdale on the three upper floors. The loss, which is fully insured, is estimated at $75,000. The cause of the fire was thought to be spontaneous combustion in the hay.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE AGREEMENT WAS UNLAWFUL.—In her suit against William H. Moriarty, in the Kings County Supreme Court, Mary A. Vincent claimed that Moriarty and herself had entered into a copartnership agreement, which included an agreement "that they shall live and cohabit together," with a view to subsequent marriage, and that their mutual earnings should be held and used for their joint benefit and support during their lives, in pursuance of which they did so live together and accumulated property to the extent of about $10,000, including a house and lot where they lived, all of which Moriarty appropriated. The complaint was amended on the trial, at Special Term, and the Court found that no partnership had been shown, that the action was properly one for breach of contract, and that plaintiff should have damages at least to the extent of the value of the services of a housekeeper and caretaker of defendant's property. Judgment was given for $1,500 in favor of plaintiff, with $500 additional in case certain jewelry or property was not returned to her. The judgment has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, that such an agreement is contrary to good morals, unlawful, and void, and that the Court would neither assist in enforcing such a contract nor anything which grew out of or was dependent upon it. The Court held that there was nothing to sustain the judgment for $1,500 damages, as a promise to pay for services must be an express, not an implied, one. There was no evidence of any such express promise, nor any sufficient evidence of any services rendered by the plaintiff in the capacity claimed, her testimony showing that whatever she did was done in connection with an unlawful agreement between herself and the defendant.

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Thomas Seagriff, who was driving a truck on the eastbound track of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, to get around a coal cart in front of it, turned upon the west-bound track, because the snow, banked up by the railroad company, hindered him from going into the street. This was at the time of the street railroad strike in February, 1895. A collision occurred between the truck and a car, which Seagriff saw two blocks away, coming rapidly. On the trial of his suit against the railroad company for damages, the motorman testified that he saw the truck turning out, but, supposing it was about to cross the track, did not reduce his speed, and as plaintiff was returning to the west-bound track the collision resulted. The Court charged that each party was bound to exercise that degree of care "which a person of ordinary experience and prudence should have exercised to avoid the collision." The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment on verdict given for the defendant, holding, by Justice Woodward, that the charge set out the correct rules in such cases. The fact that there was a strike in progress was as well known to the plaintiff as to the defendant, and, while both had an equal right to the highway, the disturbed condition of society and the difficulties under which the defendant was laboring in operating its railroad did not increase its obligations more than those of the plaintiff.

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A STOCKHOLDER'S RIGHT OF INSPECTION.—An application by Henry Steinway to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel the officers and Directors of Steinway & Sons, in which he is a shareholder, to permit him to examine and inspect certain books and papers other than the transfer books of the corporation, was denied at Special Term, but a reversal of the order has been directed by the First Appellate Division. The Judge at Special Term concluded that the examination was desired solely for annoying and oppressive purposes. It was shown in the application that there had been great diminution in the amount of dividends declared by the corporation, which was but 5 per cent. in 1896 while previously, since 1883 with but one exception, the dividends had never been less than 10 per cent., and they had at times been as high as 18 or 20 per cent. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that the Supreme Court has the power to issue the writ as part of its general jurisdiction as successor of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York, whose jurisdiction was substantially that of the King's Bench in England. A stockholder, it was held, has a right to inspect the books and papers of a corporation where good and sufficient reason exists for the inspection, and the information required cannot be obtained in any other way. Justices O'Brien and McLaughlin concur with Justice Patterson, while Justice Ingraham and Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissent, holding that the Legislature having provided a method by which a stockholder can acquire such information, the right of the stockholder to require the corporation to allow him to examine the books is confined to the remedy provided by statute.

DEMAND FOR TAX STAMPS

Manufacturers of Proprietary Medicines Urge the Government to Hasten the Distribution.

STOCKS OF GOODS HELD BACK

Big Concerns Desire to Anticipate the Stamp Tax Law, Which Takes Effect July 1—Trade Mark Stamps —The Gas Question — Custom House Entries.

Among the most eager applicants at the internal revenue offices in this city for information regarding the time and method of distribution of the new tax stamps have been the manufacturers of medicinal proprietary articles. Although the taxes on such articles do not take effect until July 1, the manufacturers desire to get the stamps as soon as possible to affix to goods sent out for the Fall trade. From statements made to the internal revenue collectors it is apparent that many of the big firms propose to stamp each package in the factory, and not take advantage of the provision of the law which permits retailers to put the stamps on "goods in stock" at the time of sale.

Failing to obtain the desired information from the local internal revenue officers, (themselves uninformed,) a half dozen or more large proprietary medicine manufacturers have written to the Treasury Department in Washington urging that the issue of these stamps be expedited as much as possible. In some instances stocks of goods which were ready for shipment to far-away points in the United States are held back to be stamped. Most of the concerns which manufacture well-known proprietary medicines are expected to arrange with the Government to have stamps printed from their own private dies, a privilege which the law allows them, and which in each case will virtually convert a trade-mark into a Government stamp. That this privilege is regarded as a business advantage is indicated by the fact that some of the manufacturers in question have sent word to their customers that they will furnish stamps for all of their goods held in stock on July 1.

Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Andrew J. Sparks of the Third District, at 153 Fourth Avenue, said that, while he had received no official information from Washington, he presumed that the Government would adopt methods of distributing the new stamps similar to those followed in the civil war period. In some cases the users of the stamps will probably be supplied directly from the department, and for the convenience of the general public special stamp-distributing agencies will be established throughout the country. With regard to stamps on bank checks, Mr. Sparks thought it not unlikely that some of the big business houses would be able to arrange with the Government to have their check books made under Federal authority, with the tax stamp imprinted on each check.

Thinks Gas Companies Included.

An official copy of the new law reached the Third District office yesterday morning, and Deputy Collector Sparks for the first time had an opportunity of studying its provisions. He carefully perused Section 27, which imposes a tax on "every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum, or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products," and very emphatically expressed the opinion that the section applied to gas companies.

"The words 'or other products' certainly includes all commodities not enumerated which are transported through pipes," said Mr. Sparks. "Gas is transported through pipes and delivered to purchasers, and so is steam. I cannot see how such commodities can hope to escape taxation under the wording of that law. Moreover, I believe that the words 'or other products' were inserted with the deliberate intention of including the gas companies and kindred corporations. This was done in consequence of protests from the oil pipe line people that they ought not to be specially singled out for taxation."

Mr. Sparks said he did not think there was anything in the suggested distinction between "a pipe line" and "a system of pipes." The intent of the law, he believed, was to tax all products that were transported through pipes.

President Harrison E. Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company, when informed of Deputy Collector Sparks's opinion, said that he would not undertake to construe the law. If its purpose was to tax gas companies, he presumed that purpose would be carried out. If there was any doubt about the matter, it was the province of the lawyers to have the point at issue adjudicated.

Charles H. Treat, Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District, also received an attested copy of the new law yesterday. He said he expected to have some definite information to impart to inquirers for stamps within a few days. At present his clerks are engaged in ascertaining from the cigar and tobacco dealers the quantity of stock that they have on hand.

"Until we get more clerks," said Mr. Treat, "we must accept the sworn statements of the dealers. With the staff that we now have, it would be impossible to verify all of these statements."

Only the large tobacco and cigar dealers will be obliged to pay the stamp tax right away, as the law exempts from each stock on hand 1,000 pounds of tobacco and 20,000 cigars.

The demand for beer and ale stamps was not so great yesterday as on Tuesday and Wednesday. So far as the brewers were concerned, the business of the internal revenue officers resumed normal conditions. Thus far there have been no protests on the part of New York brewers against the increased tax, and if the new tax of $2 a barrel is considered a burden by any of the manufacturers or sellers of beer, the internal revenue officers have not been so informed.

Tax on Custom House Entries.

Some perplexity has arisen in the minds of persons who do business with the Custom House over the stamp taxes imposed by the war revenue tax law on Custom House entries. According to the schedule, a Custom House entry not over $100 in value must pay a tax of 25 cents; an entry where the value is between $100 and $500 is taxed 50 cents, and an entry of over $500 is taxed $1. A Custom House entry for withdrawal is taxed 50 cents. Bills of lading or receipts for any goods to be exported must each pay a tax of 10 cents. There are also graded taxes on manifests for Custom House entry or clearance for foreign ports as follows: For ships of 300 tons, $1; for ships of between 300 and 600 tons, $3, and for ships exceeding 600 tons, $5. Each certificate of damage and certificates of Port Wardens or Marine Surveyors must pay a tax of 25 cents.

The question who will bear the burden of the tax on entries has been discussed with much interest by the Custom House brokers in this city, and the members of that exceedingly active fraternity are unanimously of the opinion that these taxes shall not come out of their fees if they can prevent it. The Custom House officers have nothing to do with the taxes except to see that the proper stamps are affixed to the documents presented for their official action. The stamps must be paid for by the persons who make the entries, and the question appears to be one that will have to be arranged between the brokers and their customers. A Custom House broker estimated yesterday that these stamp taxes on Custom House entries would yield a revenue of about $170,000 annually at this port alone. He calculated that about 60 per cent. of the entries made at the New York Custom House were for goods valued at over $500, on which the tax is $1 for each entry; about 25 per cent. of the entries are for goods between $100 and $500 in value, on which the tax is 50 cents, and the remaining 15 per cent. of the entries are for goods valued at $100 and less, on which the tax is 25 cents.

HIS HEAD NEARLY CUT OFF.

Accident to a Cable Car Workman in Amsterdam Avenue.

Edward Donnelly of 1,455 Amsterdam Avenue, lies at the Manhattan Hospital in a critical condition, with his head and neck frightfully injured. He narrowly escaped decapitation yesterday in an extraordinary manner.

Donnelly is employed on Amsterdam Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. His main duty consists in properly adjusting the cable on the grip as each car is shifted from the north to the south-bound track at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. In order to adjust the cable on the grips of the cars Donnelly is obliged to enter a manhole and work in a compartment into which the conduit runs.

Donnelly was at work in the manhole when a barge car came along and was switched to the south-bound track. Donnelly adjusted the cable to the grip. Soon after the barge car had been switched off, an ordinary coach came along, in charge of the conductor, Charles E. Smith, who was handling the car in the absence of the gripman.

At this moment, Donnelly, not thinking that there was a car so close, poked his head up above the manhole. He realized his peril and screamed. Conductor Smith did not see Donnelly, but immediately put on the brakes, in time to prevent a fatality. He was not quick enough, however, to avert an accident.

The framework of the grip struck the head and neck of Donnelly and crushed it up against the side of the manhole. Had the car been going rapidly Donnelly would have been decapitated. He was taken unconscious to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Conductor Wright was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court shortly after the accident, and was paroled to appear for examination to-day.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their large assortments of their celebrated

Classique Corsets

including

New Models

particularly adapted to the present mode of dress, in a choice variety of exclusive materials for Spring and Summer Wear

West 23d St.

SUIT AGAINST H. B. SEELEY.

M. Goetschel of Paris Seeks to Recover—Defendant Says He Lost the Money on Credit at Baccarat.

Herbert B. Seeley, who some time ago achieved considerable notoriety through a vaudeville dinner, with which he celebrated his retirement from bachelorhood, is the defendant in a suit brought against him by Simon Goetschel of Paris to recover 16,000f., which the plaintiff alleges to have loaned to Mr. Seeley and for which he holds a written acknowledgment.

In his complaint, filed by his counsel, David Gerber of the law firm of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, M. Goetschel declares that on or about July 9, 1895, he, at the special instance and request of Mr. Seeley, advanced to the latter 16,000f. lawful money of the Republic of France, which sum is equal to $3,200, and that, in spite of frequent demands for restitution of that sum, he has not been able to obtain it or any part thereof.

In the original answer to the complaint Mr. Seeley simply denied the entire allegation, but several days ago Hull & Horton, counsel for the defendant, put in an amended answer to the following effect: "That further answering the plaintiff's complaint, and as a separate defense thereto, the defendant alleges and shows, upon information and belief, that the supposed indebtedness alleged in plaintiff's complaint arose out of a gambling transaction between plaintiff and defendant at Basle, in the Republic of Switzerland, on or about the ninth day of June, 1895, to wit: That at the time and place last mentioned the defendant played at a game of chance called baccarat, for stakes, upon credit, and not for ready money, in which game the plaintiff had a pecuniary interest, and in such gaming defendant lost to plaintiff 16,000f."

Further, the answer avers that this was the actual transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant, and that such transactions are illegal in Switzerland, the laws of which pertaining to this subject read as follows: "No right of action accrues from playing, gambling, or betting. Neither is there any right of action for money knowingly loaned or advanced for the purpose of gambling or betting."

This answer, however, Mr. Gerber, on behalf of his client, refuses to accept, on the grounds that it is merely intended to bring about a delay and that had its allegations been true they should have been embodied in the original answer.

Hull & Horton thereupon made application to Judge Lacombe of the United States Court for an order directing the plaintiff or his lawyers to show cause why he should not be compelled to accept the amended answer. The order is returnable to-day, and the question will be argued this morning.

GOVERNMENT PARTY TO A SUIT.

The Case Is in Regard to Building a Lighthouse.

A suit which was brought to trial before Judge Wheeler and a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday is probably the first brought under the statute of 1894, which allows the Government to be made a party to a suit between individuals.

The suit is that of the Allentown Rolling Mills against Thomas Dwyer. The defendant in 1896 obtained a contract from the Government to build a lighthouse at Spring Point. He in turn contracted with the Allentown Rolling Mills of Pittsburg to construct part of the lighthouse, which consisted in putting in a caisson. A caisson was put in which was destroyed by a storm.

The defendant claims that the ledge which had been declared by the plaintiff to have been leveled ready for the sinking of the caisson was not properly leveled. Subsequently the defendant constructed another caisson. The plaintiff claims damages to the amount of $11,796.21 for balance remaining unpaid under the contract and the destruction of the caisson. The defendant in turn demands damages of the plaintiff for $6,840 for delay and for work which it claims to have done.

The Government is made party to the suit by the statute of 1894, which allows an individual to sue on contract in which the Government is a party, for material and labor.

Explosion and Fire in Tenth Street.

The top floor of the six-story brick building 43, 45, and 47 East Tenth Street was gutted by fire at 4 A. M. yesterday, and the contents of the other floors were badly damaged by water. The fire broke out near the elevator shaft on the sixth floor, which was occupied by Northrup & Curry, manufacturers of boys' clothing. The first warning was a loud explosion, followed by the noise of breaking glass. A moment later smoke and flames were seen. The fire was extinguished in an hour. The damage is estimated at $10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown. In addition to Northrup & Curry, the building is tenanted by William Wood & Co., publishers; Fords, Howard & Hulbert, publishers; S. & T. E. Harris, clothing. Hoffman & Eaton of 4 and 6 Warren Street own the building.

Elevated Trains on the Bridge.

Bridge Commissioner Shea has made final arrangements for the running of elevated cars over the bridge Saturday. The first train will leave this end of the bridge at noon, and will go direct to the Sheepshead Bay racetrack, reaching there in time for the Suburban Handicap. Trains will run every ten minutes. On Sunday the company will increase its service, and will run its cars over the Fifth Avenue and Lexington Avenue lines.

A Murderer Captured at Hudson.

HUDSON, June 16.—John Schmidt, who murdered his stepson, William Hildebrandt, at Philmont five years ago and escaped, returned to the scene of the murder last night, and was captured. He is now in the Hudson Jail.

Boys' washable trash is plenty; but the sort that holds its own in color and shape; that is as carefully made as the best woolen suits; that is original in make-up and material; that is guaranteed to the last day of its "life"—that sort, our sort, is not plenty.

$2.50 to $6.

Men's Underwear.

The longer legged you are, the more you'll appreciate knee length drawers—there's more of you that'll be cool. Nainsook, $1; madras, $2.

All the other cooling kinds—including Deimel's Linen-mesh.

Both ends, of both man and boy, kept as comfortable as the middle—straw hats and russet shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE KAISER FRIEDRICH

The Fine, Big Steamship Makes Her Maiden Trip in Over Seven Days.

ENGINES EASILY OVERHEATED

Impossible to Judge of the Speed She Is Able to Make—209 Cabin and 183 Steerage Passengers on Board.

The North German Lloyd Company's new steamer Kaiser Friedrich, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived yesterday disappointingly late for even a maiden trip. Neither fog nor breakdown was responsible for her delay, which was due merely to the ordinary looked-for vicissitudes of an initial trip. The circulating pumps did not work satisfactorily, and it was necessary frequently to stop one or the other of her engines on account of overheating.

The Kaiser Friedrich brought 209 cabin and 183 steerage passengers, who were well pleased with the comforts aboard. The vessel was remarkably free from vibration.

Capt. Stormer brought his vessel over a course of 3,163 knots. Her time for the trip was 7 days 10 hours and 25 minutes, and the daily runs were 290, 406, 442, 395, 472, 378, 460, and 320 knots to Sandy Hook Lightship.

As she was built for half a knot better time than the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has maintained a speed across the Atlantic of 22.35 knots, the hourly average of her present trip is not worthy of mention. It amounted to only 17.17 knots.

Regarding the stopping of her engines an officer said that the port engine was stopped for an aggregate of twenty hours and twenty-six minutes, and the starboard engine for eleven hours and forty-two minutes, never both at once, but each at several different times. There was no opportunity to judge of her speed-going qualities.

A Mammoth Yacht.

The Kaiser Friedrich has been called a mammoth yacht, and her appearance, as she came up the bay early yesterday morning bore out previous descriptions. She had arrived off the lightship at 3:30 A. M., and she anchored there to await the opening of the harbor. She was one of the first vessels to be inspected by the Health Officer after sunrise, and then she proceeded to her dock in Hoboken, where she berthed next the Friedrich der Grosse. Her 600-foot length took in the entire length of the company's largest pier, and her promenade deck was even with the second tier of the pier. She has a conspicuously lofty and sharp prow and the lines of her hull are particularly graceful for so large a craft. But the Kaiser Friedrich is not so large as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which is 646 feet long, and of 12,000 tons as compared with the larger vessel's 14,350 tons register. She is, nevertheless, an enormous craft, being of about the size of the Lucania and Campania of the Cunard Line. The Kaiser Friedrich's other dimensions are 64 feet beam, 41 feet depth, and displacement, when loaded, to 28 feet draught, 17,000 tons. She has the double bottom, 17 bulk heads, and bilge keel to offset the rolling tendency. Her two quadruple expansion engines are together of 25,000 indicated horse power, steam being generated in nine cylindrical double-end boilers and one single boiler by seventy-three furnaces. Her bunkers carry 3,750 tons of coal.

How much is expected from the efficiency of her power-making plant combined with her fine lines is perhaps best shown in that she is expected to beat the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which captured the record from the Cunard boats only. She will have only 25,000 horse power to cope with the 30,000 horse power of the Lucania and Campania. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse with her greater displacement developed 28,000 horse power on her record-breaking maiden trip.

Records to Eclipse.

The records which the Kaiser Friedrich is expected to eclipse are these of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse: Best westward trip, ending April 5, 1898, 5 days, 20 hours, at an hourly average speed of 22.29 knots. Best westward day's run, on trip ending May 3, 1898, 580 knots.

Best eastward trip, ending Nov. 29, 1897, 5 days, 17 hours, 8 minutes, at an average hourly speed of 22.35 knots. Best day's run to eastward, 533 knots.

Built at the yards of F. Schichau, in Dantsic, her future will be watched by German builders with particular interest, as a natural rivalry must obtain between her and the Kaiser Wilhelm, which came from the Vulcan yards, at Stettin.

The new steamer carries a crew of 400 men, 180 of whom are in the engine department, and has accommodations for 350 cabin and 750 steerage passengers. Her appointments are of course complete and up to date in every respect, and she compares favorably with the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the arrangements for the safety and comfort of her passengers, the artistic treatment of staterooms, and saloon furnishings and decorations.

In the decorations of the main dining saloon are incorporated portraits of the family of Kaiser Friedrich on panels, while other parts of the panel work are decorated with heraldry, and between them caryatides, representing the arts and sciences. Both walls and ceilings are in ivory tone with gilt, while the carpeting is a rich red.

A feature which the passengers will perhaps appreciate as much as anything is the promenade deck, which, from the break abaft the forecastle, extends 444 feet, unobstructed, to the taffrail, the deckhouse extending 330 feet of its length, and opening from it being the companionways and passages connecting with the saloons, smoking rooms, ladies' parlors, and library.

Among the passengers on the Kaiser Friedrich were the Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, L. G. Benzinger, V. S. Brokaw, Dr. Theodore Meyer, C. D. Gibson, Henry Dudley, George Rutledge Gibson, Ralph W. Hickox, William Y. Peters, C. Dubois Wagstaff, and Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to Washington.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Phenomenal Millinery Selling!

Prices here for trimmed hats surpass the market for cheapness. Such matchless price making as this destroys all possibility of any serious rival.

A great variety of trimmed effects, trimmed with the correct materials for Summer wear, including Leghorns, Panamas, Chips and all kinds of fancy braids—exquisite designs that are copies of the latest Paris ideas—Prices yesterday were $6.00 to $14.00—Take your choice at $4.98

Prices Halved and Less

In Untrimmed Hats.

Hundreds of Dress shapes in Fancy Straws—in an endless assortment of colors and shapes—value $1.00 to $1.50 each, at . . . . 50c. & 25c.

Women's Trimmed Walking Hats, extraordinary value at . . . . . 50c.

Leghorn Hats—Prices like these make us masters of the millinery situation —Value, $1.00 and $1.50—take them at . . . . . 65c. & 48c.

Trimmed Leghorns that are worth $4.50, each for $2.98

Hundreds of Java Banded Sailors—value $1.00, now. . . . . 35c.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Applications Are Made to Several Railway Associations for Reduced Rates This Summer.

The Merchants' Association of New York has made application to the Western Passenger Association for reduced rates to New York for merchants. The railroad association has control of the roads in the territory west of Chicago and northwest of St. Louis, running through to the Pacific Coast. Its headquarters are at Chicago, and its Chairman is B. D. Caldwell. A letter was received from Mr. Caldwell yesterday announcing the receipt of the application and stating that the application would be presented at the next meeting.

An application has also been made by the Merchants' Association to the Southwestern Passenger Association, which was reorganized last week with C. M. Pratt, formerly of this city, as Chairman. It has charge of the roads in the territory west of the Mississippi River, and southwest of St. Louis, running through to the Pacific Coast. At its next meeting, on June 21, the application of the Merchants' Association will be considered.

In addition to this, the Merchants' Association has made application to the Southeastern Passenger Association for similar reduced rates. Joseph Richardson is Chairman of that association. His headquarters are at Atlanta, and the association has charge of the roads east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio River.

Thus far reduced rates have been granted for New York by the roads in the Trunk Line and the Central Passenger Associations, whose termini are under the control of what is known as the Joint Traffic Association. These roads cover all the territory from the New England boundary line and the sea coast as far West as Chicago and St. Louis. The rates granted to New York by the latter are on the same basis as rates were granted last Summer, which was the first time in the history of New York in which rates were granted in favor of New York.

The Southeastern Passenger Association will not meet until some time in July, but before that time a representative of the Merchants' Association will take such steps as may be deemed necessary to advance the interests of New York. A representative of the association has already visited the West and has conferred with the Chairman and members of the Western and Southwestern Passenger Associations, setting forth the position of New York in this matter and arguing on behalf of reduced rates for the metropolis. This work of the Merchants' Association of New York has stirred up similar organizations throughout the entire country. Yesterday the association received from Boston a circular headed, "Important Appeal in Behalf of the Business Interests of New England." The circular is dated from the Boston Bureau of Commerce and Industries, June 3.

It was seen by this appeal that the Boston Association aims at a membership of 2,000. The membership of the New York Merchants' Association is about 1,200. There are 12,000 business men within the limits of New York who have a standing, or what might be termed a creditable rating. The Merchants' Association, it is argued, ought to have a membership of several thousand. Its work has not been limited to New York, but subjects have been taken up which, it is believed, ultimately will result to the benefit of the entire country; such, for instance, as the promotion of the postal facilities of the country, the expansion of the export trade, especially of manufactured articles, through a reform of the Consular Service; closer and more reciprocal trade relations with Canada, deepening and improvement of the harbors, the improvement of the internal waterways of the country, and the doing away with discriminations of all kinds in the United States, so that every person and place will be placed upon the same footing, either as travelers on the transportation lines or as shippers of freight.

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

The American Asiastic Association Organized and Officers Elected—Objects of the New Society.

The Committee on American Interests in China which was formed early in the present year and has since been active in its special line of work was yesterday organized on a permanent basis under the title of "The American Asiatic Association."

The enrolled members include most of the large firms in this city which do an export or import business with the Far East, as also a number of manufacturers of iron and steel, of machinery, and of locomotive engines in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, South Bethlehem, Wilmington, and Paterson.

At the meeting held at 59 Wall Street yesterday the following ticket was elected: For President—Everett Frazar of Frazar & Co.; for Vice President—Samuel D. Brewster of Deering, Milliken & Co.; for Treasurer—J. R. Patterson of Fearon, Daniel & Co.; for Secretary—John Foord of New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin; for members of Executive Committee—Clarence Cary of Cary & Whitridge, Thomas A. Phelan of George W. Lane & Co., William H. Stevens of American Trading Company, Albert Tilt, President Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company and President Silk Association; Silas D. Webb, President China and Japan Trading Company, and Capt. E. L. Zalinski, representing the Bethlehem Iron Company.

In the constitution, which was also formally adopted after previous submission to the members, the objects and purposes of the association are defined as follows:

1. To foster and safeguard the trade and commercial interests of the citizens of the United States, and others associated therewith, in the empires of China, Japan, and Corea, the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere in Asia or Oceania. 2. To secure the advantages of sustained watchfulness and ready action which will accrue from united and permanent organization, whether in scrutiny or action in regard to trade and treaty rights, or new legislation or treaties effecting the same. 3. To provide for convenient ascertainment and distribution of information affecting the interests of its members. 4. And generally to promote a beneficial acquaintance and association of those having interests and pursuits in common concerned with such trade or commerce.

Benefit Association's Outing.

Austin, Nichols & Co.'s Mutual Benefit Association will hold its inaugural outing at Ulmer Park, Gravesend Beach, on Saturday of next week.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Roof Garden.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 18.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
BY THE
Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
ADMISSION 50c.

THE COOL Casino — Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. — THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY.
MAT. TO-